
REPORT

Of an Official Visit to the Coast of Labrador

By His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland,

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905.

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WITH the intention of paying a short visit to the Coast of Labrador, I left St. John's on the 30th July, 1905, by the 5 p. m. train, and arrived at Lewisport on the East Coast at 7 a. m. on Monday the 31st July. There I joined the Newfoundland steamer *Fiona*, with Messrs Dawe and Reeve on board. Mr. Cleminson had just arrived from Lagos, by way of London, to join our party, having come from Liverpool by the Canadian route. Lewisport is a scattered village which extends round a spacious, picturesque bay, and subsists principally on the lumber trade. It does not possess any specially valuable fishery. The *Clyde*, a subsidized steamer of the Reid-Newfoundland Company, was in harbor, and sailed soon after the arrival of the train for other Coast ports. A large Norwegian barque was shipping lumber at one of the wharves. We sailed about half-past seven for St. Anthony, where we expected to meet Dr. Wilfred Grenfell of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. We had a calm sea all day, with a cold light breeze. We passed several large icebergs during the day as we steamed along the coast. As fog was threatening, we turned into the splendid harbor of Croc about 7 p. m., to pass the night there, where we were under perfect shelter. There were some three or four "builtow" fishermen at this place, all doing very well. One said he had caught 20 quintals of fish that day. Formerly there was a large French station in this harbor, but it has now been completely removed.

The coast from Lewisport to Croc is generally formed of precipitous cliffs, often nearly perpendicular, a hundred or more feet high. The greyish sedimentary rocks are at many places being encroached on by the sea. Generally they are covered by low scrubby bush, often, however, shewing only moss or lichens on their surface. We did not see more than two or three schooners on that part of the coast; and at two or three places one noticed a solitary fishing row-boat, but the coast line is practically uninhabited, as far as visible from sea. The whole coast is rocky, rugged, without large timber, and in the distance looks unfit for agriculture; but it is well provided with excellent harbors.

2 We left Croc Harbor at 4 a. m. on the 1st August, and arrived at St. Anthony two hours later, where we found Dr. Grenfell in the Mission Hospital steamer *Strathcona*. He was starting for Battle Harbor in order to take some patients there, but he most kindly turned back with us, and conducted us over the Mission premises. The Bay is about a mile across, and has houses scattered all round it. The population is altogether about 200. We anchored off the wharf which has been built near to the Mission Station. This establishment is practically a new foundation. It consists of a Hospital, a Club House, an Orphanage, and a Storehouse.

The Hospital contains six beds for male, and seven beds for female patients. All these buildings are constructed of timber, which is sawn at the Mission's own saw-mill, which has been erected chiefly to supply work to the people of the district when fishing cannot be done. The Hospital was then, in the absence of Dr. Grenfell, in charge of Mr. Mennell, a medical student and volunteer; and of Miss Kunz, a qualified nurse, also a volunteer. The hospital, it was hoped, would be permanently open from September. This is the only hospital on the Island of Newfoundland outside of St. John's. It was not supposed to be open for patients at that

date, but it had been found necessary to admit four sufferers, two of whom had come long distances for medical treatment. The nearest medical man to this hospital is resident at Tilt Cove, a distance of some 70 or 80 miles by sea. A dispensary was already open at the hospital for outpatients. When complete, this institution will be as well equipped as any one could reasonably expect under the circumstances. It had already a very good supply of medicines, and of the requisite appliances. The Clubhouse was in operation last winter, and was much frequented by the people of the neighbourhood, for lectures, reading, and industrial pursuits. A certain amount of carpenter work was done, including turning by two lathes. But this winter it is hoped a good deal of employment may be given there in weaving "homespun," for which spinning-wheels and four hand looms have been imported. Miss Kunz understands weaving, and will be able to give instruction to residents of this neighbourhood; but a woman has also been specially engaged by Dr. Grenfell on purpose to teach the local women this industry. There are a few sheep in the district, and there might be many more if the dogs could be restrained from attacking them. Wool has to be imported in the meantime for spinning. Dr. Grenfell has just found that there are women in that community so industrious and willing to work for themselves and their families that they actually pick old clothes to hairs, and re-card and re-work the wool again. There is, therefore, much hope that his efforts to give these cottage industries a start may be successful in a community where the women show such willingness to work, and such remarkable resource.

It need hardly be said that Dr. Grenfell's Clubhouse is equally open to all creeds and denominations.

The Orphanage was being constructed to accommodate 20 children. Hitherto, orphans that have been taken in charge by Dr. Grenfell have been placed with guardians elsewhere, in England, in Canada, and in the United States. It is certainly a loss to the Colony that these children should have been sent out of the country. The establishment of an orphanage will naturally entail a very considerable permanent expenditure on the funds of the Mission, as it will have to provide tuition as well as maintenance for the children. No doubt such an excellent institution will locally receive support both public and private. It appears there are two or three small primary schools of a denominational character struggling on in this place. Important as it is that the young should be taught reading and writing it is no less necessary that they should have some industrial education, and it seems to be the object of the Mission to supply this without any regard to denominational or sectarian distinctions.

Dr. Grenfell has this season had great difficulty in carrying on the work of completing the Mission buildings, on account of the prosperous fishing of the present year on this part of the coast. In an indirect way this may be of some advantage to the work of the Mission, as it should ultimately enable the inhabitants to assist the Mission in establishing and maintaining the station, which has its existence there solely for their benefit. Assistance is given there to all that require it, but the Mission adheres to the principle of asking those that can afford to do so to pay something for medicines and for medical treatment in hospital. A very great drawback to this establishment and to the neighbouring district is the defective communication with the outside world. From the beginning of June to Christmas a steamer calls in at St. Anthony once every two weeks. At all other times communication is only rare and accidental. Wireless telegraphy would, could it be procured, be a very great boon to all that live in that neighborhood. It is difficult to say where the district served by this Mission Station begins or ends. Patients come to it from all parts of the coast, some of them from the Southern Shores of the Island, for Dr. Grenfell has gained for himself a great and well-deserved reputation as a skilful and successful surgeon. It is perfectly clear that the station, when complete with its qualified and permanent hospital staff, will be a great boon to the Northern part of the Island. There yet remains much to be done to complete the buildings, to drain the land, to lay on a proper water supply, and to organize a permanent teaching and nursing staff. In fact the undertaking is one that requires courage, know-

ledge, and perseverance in an uncommon degree. It will, judging from what has already been done by the Mission, be carried to a successful issue, and when this has been accomplished, it will be so useful and beneficial that those concerned will begin to wonder how they were ever able to subsist without it.

St. Anthony used to be an important French fishing station, but that establishment is now entirely dismantled.

3. We left Saint Anthony at 10 a.m. on the 1st August, for Chateau Bay. At noon we passed the northern extremity of the Island of Newfoundland. It consists of low rolling hills of sedimentary rock, which is full of white streaked lines, and forms cliffs and precipices down to the sea. The hills are generally covered by low brushwood. At the extreme north end, which is virtually an island, on a cliff about 60 feet above the sea, there stand the substantial looking structures connected with a lighthouse, which is maintained there by the Dominion of Canada. The situation is naturally a very exposed one. The water seems deep right up to the cliffs. A small steamer lying in an open bay on the east side of the lighthouse was discharging stores for it. A great iceberg was stranded about a mile or two out at sea, projecting some thirty to fifty feet above the water, which showed that there is no great ocean depth on that part of the coast. Many rowing boats were out line-fishing near this extremity of the island, and there were about a half dozen to half a score of schooners at anchor at different places thereabout. All this northern end is, at least near to the shore, hopelessly barren; but there were some notable exceptions of small grassy areas to be seen.

On the part of the entrance to Belle Isle Straits that lies between Belle Isle and Labrador I counted from the deck of the *Fiona* at one time 37 great icebergs. It appeared from the statements of fishermen that there was an unusually large quantity of ice on that part of the coast for that time of the year. It had interfered with the fishing, but still the fishery had been good on the whole, all up the east side of the island.

4. On looking at the Coast of Labrador from some distance at sea in the neighbourhood of Chateau Bay, one would think from the long greyish-white line of the beach that there was a fine sandy shore all along it. But this appearance is produced only by the sea-washed foot of the worn rounded eozoic cliffs and rocks that on this coast present to the ocean a solid wall of stone, a continuous and enduring breakwater of bare rock, which in its sinuous course is thousands of miles long. The hills are low, rounded, and smooth, with dark patches of dwarfed spruce here and there, which become more frequent further inland. Near the sea these hills are almost bare, and, when seen at some distance, of an ashy colour, due to the presence of lichens and moss, and to the nature of the formation.

The direct entrance to the harbour of Chateau Bay is not more than about 150 yards wide, and there is only about 24 feet of water there. Such passages, locally called "Tickles," between steep and rounded hills of solid rock, are always more or less dangerous on this coast, on account of the not improbable chance of a vessel running on to high boulders that may have been rolled down into these channels from the hills by the action of ice. This can be very well seen on a small scale on the west side of the little hill that forms the south side of the entrance to the harbour. On the north side of the approach to Chateau Bay there are two remarkable deposits of ferruginous stone, flat and level on the top, and with almost perpendicular sides fifty to a hundred feet high, which it appears have suggested the name "Chateau Bay," or "Chateaux Bay."

Unfortunately this ironstone does not seem to be sufficiently rich to warrant its being utilized, at least at present.

At the South-east end of the bay, in Henley Harbor, there is situated, the telegraph station maintained there by the Canadian Government. A single overland wire connects it with the Dominion telegraph system.—

A cable was laid some two years ago between this station and Belle Isle, but it speedily ceased to work, having very probably been broken or damaged by icebergs. The Canadian Government have a station for wireless telegraphy, on the Marconi system, on the south end of Belle Isle, in communication with Chateau Bay. The whole telegraphic establishment at this latter place is extremely primitive. The buildings are manifestly of a purely temporary character; and the installation for wireless telegraphy appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition. It seems that it is easily deranged by lightning, and to be affected by electric atmospheric or other invisible phenomena, which render its working somewhat capricious. It cannot communicate with the Marconi station of the Newfoundland Government at Battle Harbor, on account, as is supposed, of the intervening hills. The direct distance would be about twenty-two miles. At present, therefore, telegraphic communication from the south does not, on the Labrador Coast, extend further north than Chateau Bay. There was a station of the Marconi Company nearer the north end of Belle Isle, and at a higher elevation, that might, perhaps, have been able to communicate with Battle Harbour; but that Marconi station had been abandoned, at least for the time being.

The telegraph operator has hitherto resided with his family all the year round at Chateau Bay, but it is said that the station may be closed during the winter. One other family, besides that of the telegraph operator, has passed the winter there.

5. Chateau Bay presented a fair example of the Labrador fishing station at the time of our visit there. Some thirteen families had come thither for the three or four months of the fishing season, each consisting of three or four men. They were all from Carbonear. The fishing is carried on principally by the cod-trap. Four of the families had only one trap each; the others had each two traps. The fishing, which is exclusively for cod, though they sometimes get salmon in the traps, was fairly good, but the weather was not very favourable for drying or catching fish, and ice was still at that date, the beginning of August, inconveniently in the way. A small steamer comes to Chateau Bay about once a week from Battle Harbour with salt and provisions, and to take away fish. The fishery here would have been better had they not, as frequently happens on this coast, run short of salt. Some of the fishermen bring their wives and children with them. The sick are occasionally visited by Dr Grenfell; at other times they are sent to him, if he can be found, or to the nearest establishment of the Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen. Here I had the first practical illustration of the need of such establishments on the coast, by several people applying to myself for medical assistance. In future visits to Labrador I shall go better provided to meet such calls. Last time, unfortunately, I could do little more than try to have medicines sent them from the hospital at Battle Harbour. On the slopes of the hills around the bay, which is about four miles long and a mile wide, there is a considerable quantity of small trees, chiefly spruce, but with some larch and birch, from which firewood can be obtained. A small unenclosed graveyard at the east end of the bay shews that in recent years, at least, some twenty or thirty persons have never returned from the fishery at Chateau Bay.

On the day we reached Chateau Bay I was courteously allowed by the Honourable the Commissioner of Works of Canada to use the Dominion telegraph for transmitting time signals for the purpose of determining the geographical position of Chateau Bay. The same day communication was opened with Dr Otto Klotz, Geodetic Astronomical Observer to the Government of Canada, a gentleman that has had perhaps unique experience, and has performed splendid work, in determining the longitude of places far apart, using the most exact methods known to that branch of science. Dr Klotz was then at Tidouzac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the kindest manner set about making arrangements for the interchange of electric time signals, not an easy matter over a single wire at such long distances, through so many stations, and by a staff not used to such work.

We remained at Chateau Bay from the 1st to the 6th August, and experienced there for the first time the extreme difficulty of carrying out astronomical observations on the Coast of Labrador. Time signals were exchanged with Dr. Klotz, and on several occasions when the weather was favourable, that is when dry and with no thunderstorm on the way, in a manner that was quite satisfactory; but in the course of the six days spent there we were never able to observe a single star for the astronomical part of the work. Only a few observations were obtained from the sun, and from two planets that happened to be in a suitable position, between 7 and 9 in the morning.

Although much time both by day and by night was given to these observations, the result can only be an approximate, and by no means an exact, determination of the observing spot. The position of Tidouzac has not yet been finally calculated, and consequently the error of our chronometers has not yet been worked out.

Here also we had our first experience of the great difficulty encountered on the Coast of Labrador in determining the variation of the compass. Owing to reasons that were not apparent, the magnetic needle would not in any of our instruments settle in any position, but would in a few minutes of time vary by fifteen or twenty minutes of arc. We had the advantage of the assistance of Captain Tooker, R.N., in making these observations; but though that gentleman is one of the most skilful and experienced hydrographic surveyors of the day, we did not succeed in obtaining a satisfactory elucidation of the curious behaviour of the needle. At times the needle appeared, both here and elsewhere on this coast, to be to some extent influenced by the proximity of our own bodies.

6 There is no land on or near Chateau Bay fit for cultivation. At three or four sheltered spots a few square yards of the best land procurable had been tilled, richly manured, and planted with cruciferous plants. But owing to the want of warmth, the cabbages, greens, and turnips were then only two or three inches high. The rowan tree, the fruit of which was already red at St. John's, was only in early flower at Chateau Bay. The severity of the climate, and the poverty of the soil are well illustrated by the larch trees that grow on the hills there. Many specimens were met with in full flower, not more than from six to twelve inches high, yet covering several square yards of surface. A further example of this is very obvious in the Cloudberry—here called "Bake Apple,"—which, in Scotland, at 57° of North Latitude, would hardly be met with at less than 1200 or 1500 feet of altitude, yet grows freely at sea level at Chateau Bay in latitude 52° N.

There is hardly any grass on this part of the country, but the moss that is eaten by the caribou, and therefore by reindeer, is plentiful. So is the cranberry, called here "the Partridge berry." There are some caribou in the hills not far from Chateau Bay. Formerly they were greatly more plentiful than is the case now. Partridges are still common at certain seasons, and so are eider ducks during the winter. The residents of Chateau Bay entertain an opinion that is not uncommonly held on that coast, that the game laws of Newfoundland are not in force there.

An effort was made some little time ago to work a mica mine on one of the hills on the bay. It did not succeed, and has been abandoned. We visited the spot and found mica, in red granite rock, that appeared to be of good quality, but the leaves were too small for commercial purposes, not more than three or four inches square.

On the afternoon of the 5th August, Commodore Paget arrived off Chateau Bay in H.M.S. *Scylla*, but left the same evening for Cartwright, in Sandwich Bay.

On the morning of Sunday, the 6th August, we had a glimpse of the sun, and were able to make some solar observations for longitude, at which we were assisted by Captain Tooker of H.M. Surveying Ship *Ellinor*. When this was done we sailed for Battle Harbour to attend church in the evening there.

7. The hills along the coast as far as Battle Harbour present the same appearance as about Chateau Bay; they seldom exceed 1000 feet in altitude, are rounded, and slope down to the sea. At St. Peter's Islands there are three or four flat-topped, iron-stone deposits similar to those at Chateau Bay. One of these deposits occurs also a mile or two inland on the mainland, on the same line as those on the adjacent Peter's Islands. We had no opportunity of obtaining specimens of this mineral. The greyish looking hills were covered by moss, and at some places by low bushes. Nothing that could be called a tree was visible from the sea. Any effort at agriculture of any description would be quite out of the question, for the whole country side consists practically of hard naked rock.

We passed a whaling station at Antle's Cove, and saw afloat, and tied to a steam whaling vessel there, a large whale that had been captured on the preceding day. We arrived in the *Plover* at Battle Harbour at three in the afternoon. It appears that there are some 200 people about this station during the fishing season, but the number of residents during winter is very much less. There is a primary school here for children, but it is open only three months in the year, having to take its turn with two other places similarly situated in this respect.

The Royal National Mission to Deep-sea Fishermen has a hospital here, which is in charge of Dr. Simpson and two trained nurses, one of whom is Mrs. Simpson. It is a two storey wooden building, with eight beds for females below, and the same number for males on the upper storey. Fortunately the male ward was empty at the time of our visit. In the female ward were four women, from one of whom an enormous tumour, exceeding eighty pounds in weight, had a few days previously been successfully removed. The condition of this hospital was in every respect very satisfactory. It is well stocked with medicines and instruments, well provided with beds and household furniture; and it is kept scrupulously clean. There can be no doubt that it is of the greatest use and value to people on that part of this lonely coast.

There is no hospital on the coast south of this, but I understand that one is to be established at an early date on the Canadian South Coast of Labrador, but that one will probably not be of much use to those employed or resident on the Newfoundland part of the coast.

At six in the evening Divine Service was held by Dr. Simpson of the Deep Sea Mission. There must have been from twenty to thirty fishing vessels about Battle Harbour for the Sabbath, for Newfoundland fishermen religiously observe the Sunday wherever they may be, and no matter to what church they belong. As is always the case in this Colony, every person in the neighbourhood attended service, which took place in a sail-loft most kindly lent for this purpose by Mr. Croucher, Manager at Battle Harbour for Messrs. Baine Grieve & Co., of St. John's. The loft was crowded by men, women, and children, who conducted themselves in such a way as to lend solemnity to the occasion in spite of the fact that the building is not without inconveniences for such a purpose. It may be that this impressed itself more forcibly on one's mind from the circumstance that there was at the same place, practically next door, a small and neat church building, which was not being used for any purpose by any one. I was informed that it belongs to the Church of England, but that Dr. Simpson does not have the privilege of holding Divine Service in it, and hence the necessity of celebrating in the sail-loft the only service that was being held on that day at this part of the coast. No doubt this only requires to be represented in the proper quarter in order to open the church door to any evangelical service.

The fishery had been good at this place. It is practically confined to cod, but a small number of salmon are caught in the cod traps. There has also lately been some return to this part of the coast of the large herring that used in former times to frequent Labrador waters. Haddock and halibut are rare here.

At the establishment under the efficient charge of Mr. Croucher one could see a really model fishing station. The arrangements for drying, preparing, and storing fish are, one would think, almost perfect, and the whole is kept wonderfully clean, and was entirely free from bad odours.

During the summer, the steamer that sails from St. John's every two weeks proceeds by way of Chateau Bay to Battle Harbour.

A visit was paid to the wireless telegraph station erected here by the Newfoundland Government. The building and installation appeared to be thoroughly good and substantial; but, as already mentioned, it cannot, on account of intervening hills, communicate with the wireless stations of the Dominion at Chateau Bay or at Belle Isle.

Battle Harbour, like Chateau Bay, is not visited by Esquimaux, but some half-breeds come there occasionally.

On the hills about Battle Harbour there was an unusual number of green spots, but no forest of any kind. No form of agriculture could be attempted. The stratified rocks, which at some distance present different coloured layers, would probably well repay careful examination.

8. At 6 a. m. on the morning of the 7th we arrived at the whaling station of the Messrs. Bowring, at Antle's Cove. We there saw a whale of the Finn-back species, 63 feet long, drawn up on the platform, and partly cut up. This station had up to that date captured 33 whales this season, 16 bulls and 17 cows. The largest one caught this year was 75 feet long. They have been of the three varieties, "finn-back," "hump-back," and "sulphur-bottom." Six of the seventeen cows were in calf. The largest embryo was only six feet long. The food found in the stomachs consisted of small crustaceans, a species of white fish five inches long, and a few caplin. Last year this station had 104 whales. Fifty men, all natives of Newfoundland, are employed ashore. These are paid a fixed monthly salary. One steamer is used, manned by Norwegians. These work on shares.

Two other whaling-stations were at work on the Labrador Coast during the season now closed. Their catch has been respectively:—

—	Messrs. Bowring.	Messrs. Job.	Labrador Company.	Total.	Value, estimated.
Sulphur Bottoms ...	3	2	...	5	
Fin Backs	29	24	57	101	
Hump Backs	14	16	13	43	
	37	42	70	149	\$42,318

During the 1904 season there were only the two first Companies at work on the Labrador Coast. They captured in that year 153 whales, valued at \$73,440, approximate. The great difference in value for the last season is due to the poor quality of the whales and to the fall in price of whale oil. From these figures it would appear that the average value of a whale in 1904 was in round numbers \$480; in 1905 it was only \$280.

9. From Antle's Cove we proceeded in the *Fianna* on the 7th August as far as Indian Tickle, where we spent the night. On the way we passed many boats attending to codtraps, whilst a few were fishing by "jigging." All were doing well. Herring had appeared at several places, but only a few were caught. In the afternoon we landed at Domino Harbour, and visited the wireless telegraph station erected there by the Newfoundland Government. The agent of the contracting company had gone north some five or six days previously to Indian Harbour, with the view of establishing communication thence with Domino, but no signals had come through to this latter station. The Domino installation has been built on a hill composed of gneiss, at an altitude of about 100 feet, but in a small swamp.

The house is very small, but is good and substantial as far as it goes. The apparatus was not working well at the time of our visit. The operator said that when all was in good order he could manage to transmit twelve words a minute. There were a score of vessels lying at Domino waiting for a favourable wind to proceed south with cargoes of fish; and there were so many others about this part of the coast that it was quite clear that telegraphic communication with Domino would be very useful.

The coast from Antle's Cove to Indian Tickle is all rocky, and quite unsuitable for any agricultural purpose. The stratified crystalline rocks are bare, or covered by moss and small patches of sickly grass, sometimes at certain spots with low creeping bushes. Near Cape St Michael, however, there are a few small patches of dwarfed spruce trees, but this forms a solitary exception. There seems to be practically no soil anywhere. Between Domino and Indian Tickle there are some low, almost flat, islands, with beaches strewn with stone or shingle. Where the ground is nearly level, a large proportion of it is covered by patches of marsh, pools, and lakes. Evaporation seems to be almost absent, with the result that the surface is soaked with water wherever it is not solid rock. There were as many fishing vessels about Indian Tickle as at Domino, but we were prevented by bad weather from paying visits there.

On this part of the coast there are some distinct old sea beaches about one to two score of feet above the present level of the sea. One very striking peculiarity of these hills of naked rock along the coast is that they are scored by cracks and fissures in a way that reminds one of the manner in which shore mud, by drying and contracting, becomes fissured under a tropical sun. In the case of these Labrador rocks this phenomenon may, however, have been produced by the opposite process, that of cooling. In any case it is very noticeable. At many places the fissures have been filled up by eruptive dikes of much darker coloured rock, but great numbers of these cracks and fissures have not been occupied by intrusive matter, but remain open.

10. On the 8th August we went in the *Fiona* from Indian Tickle to Cartwright, in Sandwich Bay, where we arrived at two in the afternoon. The *Seylla* had gone to the head of the bay nearer to the mouth of the Eagle River, and the *Fiona* followed thither with the object of doing some fishing there, while Mr. Cleminson and I remained at Cartwright to take astronomical and other observations.

At Cartwright there is the only establishment of the Hudson Bay Company visited by us. The buildings are large and substantial; the anchorage is good; and the wharf accommodation is convenient. There is a small church there, but no pastor. There is however a schoolmaster.

Professors Curtis and Stebbins of the renowned Lick Observatory, accompanied by Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Stebbins, were at this place, making preparations for observing the eclipse of the sun on the morning of the 30th August. We carried out astronomical observations to determine the geographical position of their camp, and the true north and south line. Here we found the plague of mosquitoes and flies even more vexatious than we had experienced them to be further south. There seems to be only one species of mosquito on the Labrador coast, a *Culex* of brown colour. It is a remarkably sluggish animal compared to most of its congeners of the tropics, slower in its movements than the largest brown anopholes; but it is provided with an unusually long proboscis, the use of which it understands so admirably that an ordinary kid glove is no sure defence against it. It gives little or no warning of its presence, but proceeds at once to attack its host in the most direct manner. This mosquito, often in shoals, is very troublesome to the astronomical observer, but we found the small fly to be a worse torment, and much more venomous than the mosquito. Cartwright Bay is surrounded by hills, and is consequently, though spacious, well sheltered. One result of this is that the sides of the hills are all covered by a forest of small trees, principally, if not almost exclusively, of spruce.

Some timber concessions had been granted by the Government of Newfoundland inland from this bay. One thing is abundantly clear with regard to these concessions in this place, that stringent conditions should be attached to such grants against cutting down, or destroying in any way, immature trees.

Those officers that went to fish on the Eagle River spoke of that stream in glowing terms as a salmon resort. They found, however, that salmon are regularly and systematically netted there without regard to the Fishery Regulations of the Colony, which prohibit this mode of fishing in the rivers. It seems there are people on the Eagle River, and in other rivers on the Newfoundland coast of Labrador, that consider they have by long usage a prescriptive right to catch salmon there by net, and that this right cannot be taken from them by any law passed in Newfoundland. There can be no doubt whatever that net fishing should be prohibited in all those rivers: but whether compensation of some kind should be paid to those who, like their fathers and grandfathers, have fished there with nets, is a question that would be worthy of some consideration. Equity would perhaps require that the prescriptive rights of those people should at least receive attention before the law is strictly enforced against them. This subject will no doubt be dealt with in an equitable manner, as the Eagle River was visited by the Hon'ble Captain Dawe, Minister for Marine and Fisheries.

Cartwright is a port of call for the St. John's summer fortnightly steamer. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer had been wrecked on the way to Cartwright, and the consequence was that a great quantity of exports were then ready and waiting for shipment there. The salmon fishery, river-netting notwithstanding, had last season been above the average. The question, however, is not only will this continue if the netting is allowed to go on, but also how much could the fishing be improved if river netting were put an end to. As the salmon is a fish that travels a good deal, this question concerns more than the Eagle River or its immediate neighbourhood.

11. We sailed from Cartwright in the *Fiona* at ten of the forenoon of the 6th August, and arrived at Indian Harbour at half-past four in the afternoon. Between these two places there are no trees, practically no vegetation of any kind, to be seen along the coast after leaving Cartwright Bay, the hills, consisting of grey rock, low and rounded, being all quite naked. We took on board the *Fiona* at Cartwright an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, who was very seriously ill, and landed him at the hospital at Indian Harbour, where we learned afterwards, much to our satisfaction, that he made a good recovery. At several places on the way we passed a number of schooners loading fish. After observing with Mr. Cleminson to determine the geographical position of the spot, I visited the hospital of the Royal National Mission at this place. It was in charge of Dr. Mumford, and of Sister Williams, a trained nurse. It is a wooden building of two storeys, and has a dozen beds for patients. It is opened in June each year for the sick, and is closed in October when the fishing is over. There were then half a dozen patients in the wards. One young man was recovering from typhoid fever, a disease which it appears occurs not infrequently on the coast. For such patients as these the question of hospital or no hospital is very much a matter of life or death. One poor woman, of about fifty, whose case is very pathetic, had just been admitted to be operated on for an ovarian tumour. Her husband had died not long ago and left her with five or six young children, and she had gone from her home in Conception Bay to try to earn something during the fishing season on the coast of Labrador, but had to go into hospital at Indian Harbour. I learned with much regret that this struggling, hard working, industrious woman did not recover to resume her toil. The hospital was in excellent condition, very clean, and well found in everything that was necessary in such an establishment. Some of the beds in it are endowed by private individuals, or by churches and schools. It was noticed that there are no endowments of this kind from Newfoundland, probably because the idea of assistance in this form has not

been presented to those that would undoubtedly be willing and desirous of providing it, if they only knew that such aid is required for our own people there. During the fishing season there is a considerable population at and about Indian Harbour. There are no trees in that neighbourhood, and firewood has to be brought from Cartwright. There were some five or six large schooners in harbour loading with dried fish. The fishery had been rather above the average on this part of the coast, but the weather had not been very favourable, and we were assured that the 9th of August was the first really fine day of the season. Here we met with only one man that had not had a fishing above the average of other seasons. There is, it appears, hardly any attempt at cultivation of any kind. We saw three small beds of some cruciferous vegetable, but the plants were small and feeble and showed but little vitality. It was noticeable that vegetation was much later here than at Chateau Bay. At this last place I had a week previously had great difficulty to find a single flower of the cloudberry, the fruit being already red and half grown there. But at Indian Harbour there was only flower and no fruit. The difference in latitude is only two and a half degrees; the difference in vegetation probably from two to three weeks. But Indian Harbour is more exposed to the Arctic currents. Some of the hills about Indian Harbour were almost of a light-green, from short grass. On many of these hills the gray sedimentary rock was covered by masses of dark eruptive stone. The lower stratified rocks are here often fissured in a remarkable manner.

12. At Indian Harbour is situated the most northerly of the wireless telegraph stations built by this Government. We found the installation on the top of a bare hill of solid rock, at an altitude of perhaps three or four hundred feet. It had been erected the previous year, and the mast and stays had suffered some damage during the winter. This had been repaired, and everything seemed, at the time of our visit, to be substantial and in good order and condition. A representative of the contracting company had left this station a day or two before our arrival, having failed to transmit signals to Domino, the station nearest to Indian Harbour. It appeared, therefore, that the state of Newfoundland wireless stations on the Labrador coast was as follows, proceeding from north to south:—

1. The most northerly station, at Indian Harbour. Houses and installation complete to all appearance, but the apparatus incapable of transmitting to, or of receiving from, the next or any other station any signals of any kind.
2. Domino Station, some fourscore miles south of Indian Harbour. Here the instruments were not working quite satisfactorily, but it was in communication with the next station south of it.
3. American Tickle Station, about fifteen miles south of Domino Station. This station was not visited, but it was said to be in communication with:
4. Venison Island Station, which was some fifteen miles further south than American Tickle.
5. Battle Harbour Station, about thirty-five miles south of Venison Island, was in communication with that station.

Messages could therefore be transmitted with more or less certainty from Battle Harbour northward as far as Domino, but no message could be sent south of Battle Harbour, or north of Domino.

It would thus seem that the four most southerly stations that are able to communicate among themselves cover only some sixty-five miles of a coast line, giving a mean distance of nearly twenty-two miles between the stations. We were informed by the intelligent man left in charge of the station at Indian Harbour that the Company's representative had, before he left, declared that one or more intermediate stations

will have to be erected to connect Indian Harbour with Dominions. We were given to understand that the different stations were located by the Company's agents, and the erection carried out under their supervision, at the expense of the Government of Newfoundland. The agents so employed had, we were informed, no doubt that communication would be easy and certain from end to end of the system as now laid down. Unfortunately their expectations have not been realised. It would therefore appear that the system of wireless telegraphy is still in an experimental stage, if, indeed, the men employed by the company represent the most advanced skill and knowledge of the day. One thing seems clear, that this Government, having incurred the very considerable expenditure of erecting five stations on the coast, will have no option but to continue to erect more to connect the five existing stations with each other, and to bring the group into communication with Chateau Bay, Belle Isle, or some other station that is in connection with St. John's. That the system when complete will be of use there can be no doubt, especially if extended south along the Newfoundland coast till it connects with the telegraph wires.

At Indian Harbour, as at most places touched at, the people present were most desirous of showing their loyalty. I was received at several points with cheers and discharges of musketry, sometimes by a salute of one musket where only one man was present, a welcome that was under the circumstances more eloquently loyal than would have been the regulation number of big guns. Indian Harbour was, it appears, the most northerly fishing station on the Labrador coast in 1826, and was then on a small scale.

13. At 5 a. m., on the 10th August, I sailed from Indian Harbour on H. M. S. *Sylla*, to proceed direct to the northern extremity of the Labrador coast, the intention being to start from that end and to travel thence southward, thus visiting the several stations on the coast on the return journey, a plan that was deemed suitable on account of climatic conditions. I was accompanied by Mr. Cleminson and hoped to carry out observations of several kinds at the Chidley peninsula before the arrival of the *Floa*, and then to tranship at Port Barwell into that vessel, on which I could more conveniently visit the coast stations than would be the case on the much larger *Sylla*. The *Floa* was to go up the coast in-shore under the pilotage of Dr. Grenfell.

The *Sylla* steamed about 10 knots. During the 10th the weather was all that could be desired, the sea perfectly calm and smooth, free from drift ice, but many icebergs were floating southward with the current trending in that direction. The great naked hills of the coast were distinctly visible in steel blue outline, with patches of snow in such hollows as were at a height of about 1000 feet above the sea. There was not much life along the coast. Here and there a few fishing schooners could be made out. There were very few birds. An occasional black fish, and very few whales, were seen. The air was delightful and exhilarating.

About 7 a. m. of the 11th we were off Cape Mugford some fifteen miles. The mountains of that part of the coast seemed destitute of forest, but held much snow where they rose to 2,000 or 3,000. The weather was still perfect and the sea calm. Small fields of ice here and there now began to be met with, but they did not interfere to any extent with navigation. By mid-day, however, both thermometer and barometer began to fall ominously, and before night we had rain, fog, and an east wind, with floating ice-fields becoming larger and more frequent. We had hoped to reach Cape Chidley by four next morning, had the weather remained favourable.

During the night of the 11th, by the time we had arrived near the 59th degree of North latitude, the sea was found to be so nearly covered by floating ice that a free passage through it could not always be found for the ship. The fog remained dense, and there was practically no wind. It was thought that we were near Cape Chidley about six or seven in the morning. Although the sun was by seven or eight o'clock at times almost quite visible in outline from the deck of the *Sylla*, yet nothing

could be seen low down near the level of the water except at a very short distance, on account of the impenetrable, low, creeping fog. It was evident that it consisted of a thin sheet of cloud that rested on the surface of the water. We often had an opportunity of seeing on this coast how a dense fog may, and often does, cover only a very small sharply defined area. About eight o'clock we had a peep, as if through a loophole in the cloud, of a small part of the face of an almost perpendicular cliff of bare rock with some patches of snow, about 300 yards ahead of the ship. Soon afterwards a glimpse was got of a small part of the coast, and then the fog closed down again as impenetrable as before. It was however soon found by other momentary glimpses through the slowly drifting cloud that the coast was Cape Chidley or its near neighbourhood. The fog cloud continued to open and close on the coast at short intervals, sufficient after some time to show that when steaming four or five knots we lost instead of gaining ground, on account of the strong current that was running south along the coast. Numerous large patches of ice were being carried southward by this stream, so close together that great care was required to navigate the *Scylla* through them. Soundings, which were frequently repeated, indicated about 80 fathoms of water along that part of the coast at a quarter to half a mile from the foot of the cliffs. The position must have been one of some anxiety to the responsible officers, in view of the strong current, the ice masses, the thick fog, the utterly inhospitable shore, and in waters of which no survey has been made. Three or four inlets or bays, all packed full of ice, were passed in the neighbourhood of Cape Chidley. The coast wherever it could be seen for a moment presented steep, generally nearly perpendicular, cliffs of crystalline rock almost devoid of any stratification; or torn precipices of bare, gray or brown rock, with no trace whatever of vegetation, for even moss seemed to fail on those frost-eaten crags. Now and then for a moment one caught a glimpse of rounded hills, without peaks, 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The fog had closed down in its dense dark-yellow form, and it was thought we must be opposite the most northerly point of the Chidley peninsula when we caught sight of two Esquimaux kayaks, each containing a single native. They were apparently looking for seals, and were armed each with a gun and a harpoon. One of them fired off his gun, seemingly as a salute to us. They were induced to come on board the *Scylla*, but unfortunately they did not understand a word of English, and we did not know any Esquimaux. They did not appear to know the word "Missionary," though it was conjectured from their excellent outfit that they must be under missionary influence. We had therefore to put them on board their kayaks, which they managed with wonderful ease and dexterity in the whirling eddies, without our having been able to obtain the smallest information of any kind from them. Nothing whatever could be seen of the coast at that time through the dense fog that thickly enveloped all around us. Fortunately this began to rise not long after, and we found that we were then at the north end of the Chidley peninsula, and soon the whole of the west side was left perfectly clear though an impenetrable cloud continued to rest on and completely veil the eastern side. Enormous blocks of ice were then being driven into the Straits from the Atlantic, and they were so close together that it was only by using the ram of the *Scylla* that a passage could be made for the ship. The tide had begun to flow west towards Ungava Bay, and was bringing in after us enormous fields of ice, before which we had to advance. While we were feeling our way round the coast, close inshore, in search of Port Burwell, a bright red ensign was noticed near a house that seemed of European model, about a mile and a half up a narrow channel leading right inland. A gun was fired to attract notice to our presence. Fortunately the ship was, at the mouth of this fiord, protected by the configuration of the rocky coast from the ice masses that were now being brought west by the rising tide, so that it was possible to remain in the bight in which we were till two small boats rowed out to us. In one was the Reverend Mr. Waldmann, a Moravian missionary, who kindly came on board the *Scylla* and showed us the way round the coast to Port Burwell, which was only a mile or two distant. Mr. Waldmann had gone to the top of a hill to look out for the mission steamer *Harmony*, which was then expected, and he thus happened to notice the *Scylla*. We came to

anchor in Port Burwell, a good and safe harbour, before evening. There were great fields of floating ice half a mile from the shore all round that part of the coast, but the *Scylla* was able to pass inside these, sometimes not more than three or four hundred yards from the rocky shore. There were still several small icebergs in Port Burwell, and the upper end of the harbour and the channel in front of the mission were so closely filled with huge blocks of ice that we had some difficulty in getting to the station.

14. We remained at Port Burwell from the afternoon of the 12th to the morning of the 19th August. The weather was so bad during the whole of that prolonged stay that hardly anything could be done in examining the country, owing to the prevalence of fog, rain and sleet, with high easterly winds. For astronomical purposes we were able to observe stars for not more than two hours during the seven days and nights we remained in that harbour.

Only two positions were obtained by astronomic observation in this neighbourhood, that of Port Burwell, and that of an island I had thought in passing on the 12th to be the most northerly part of the peninsula, though it was found by actual observation that another point, two or three miles further east, was ten or fifteen seconds further north. But it was very difficult to obtain "sights" on that island through the driving fog. The temperature on the top of the island at noon on 18th August was 38 Fahrenheit. On the preceding day it was only 34 Fahrenheit at the sheltered Mission station at 8.30 a.m. From the top of this island, about 350 feet high, one had an excellent view of the passage that is called Gray's Strait, between the Button Islands and the Chidley peninsula proper. When the tide was rising, a current of from four to six knots, depending on the state of the tide, and about half a mile wide, ran from west to east along the shore of the peninsula; beyond that an equally strong current, which represented the rising tide, swept past from east to west. The direction of the current along the south end of the Button group could not be made out. The clash of these two mighty streams roared like a great waterfall, and produced extensive and powerful eddies and whirlpools. Commodore Paget, after landing me on the island where I was to observe, continued his way on the *Scylla's* launch, accompanied by Mr. Cleminson, and by Mr. Lane as a guide, to cross to the Button Islands; but it was soon found that the launch was at the mercy of the great currents and eddies. Looking on from the top of the island I could see better than they could the danger they would incur if they ventured too far, and I was glad to see that they were able to turn back before they had quite reached the line of impact of the two contending streams, and in a short time to find shelter in more protected water. This shows clearly the importance and interest that attaches to the "Grenfell Tickle."

On the 14th, in company with Commodore Paget, we had examined the northwest half of the Grenfell Channel or Tickle. This is a passage that leads through from the east coast, starting south of Cape Chidley, to the bay that lies on the east side of the Chidley peninsula, opening some two or three miles south of Port Burwell. It is about two or three hundred yards wide, and was supposed to be sufficiently deep to permit of the passage of large ships through it, thus avoiding the necessity of doubling the Chidley peninsula. Mr. Reinold, Navigating Lieutenant of the *Scylla*, has, however, after traversing the channel twice, reported one spot in it where the depth did not exceed two and a half fathoms. It is, therefore, necessary that it should be more fully examined before it can be considered safe for large vessels. Strong tides pass through the Grenfell Tickle. It seems to be navigated by small icebergs with more draught than any ship would have. It runs all the way between steep hills of bare rock. Although we were in the channel at the warmest period of the summer season, snow fell when we were there in the middle of the afternoon. It is about 8 or 10 miles long, and would, if proved to be safe, be a decided gain to vessels passing between the Atlantic and Port Burwell or Ungava and Hudson's Bays. Unfortunately the weather was so unfavourable that we were not able to make a complete examination of this important passage, which would take some time, on account of the probability of its containing some great boulders in its bed.

15. The Moravian Station at Port Burwell is called Killinék. At Port Burwell there were 48 natives, men, women, and children, in six families. In their own language they call themselves by the name of "Innuít," and do not know the term "Esquimaux." It is a coincidence that the Innuít should have Teutonic teachers and that these two racial appellations, Innuít and Deutsch, which, in their respective vernaculars, connote such widely different races, should etymologically mean "the people." The term "Esquimaux," on the other hand, seems to be a name given to the Innuít by their neighbours, similar in meaning to "Samoyed," and to "Carib," our "cannibal," names that it is very improbable that the peoples indicated thereby ever gave to themselves. It is, however, not likely that the Innuít are aware of the evil significance contained in the word "Esquimaux." It expressed characteristics that in their case was probably not misapplied, for Chapple says of them as late as 1808, page 100, "They hesitate not to sacrifice a favorite child on the grave of its deceased parent."

The Rev. Mr. Waldmann and Mrs. Waldmann have been at Port Burwell about one year, but they have been fourteen years in Labrador in the service of the Mission, without going on leave till this fall. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Church of England Mission, laboured there two or three years, but it was agreed between the two Missions that the work at Killinék should be taken over by the Moravian Mission. Mr. Stewart then went on to Port Chimo in Ungava Bay. This arrangement now leaves the whole population of the Labrador Innuít that are under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland to the exclusive teaching of the Moravian Mission.

The Innuít about this station are all natives of the East Coast, that is, natives of the Newfoundland dependency, with the questionable exception of one woman who is from the St. George's River. They are about middle size as compared with Europeans, are strongly built, but look shorter than they really are on account of the cut and quantity of their clothes.

On Sunday, the 13th, we attended Divine Service at the house of Mr. Waldmann. A suitable church and school will be erected there shortly, but in the meantime the Mission house is the only meeting place. All the Innuít of the settlement were present, well and heavily clad in furs and woollen garments. None of them are baptised as yet, but they come to divine worship regularly as soon as the bell is rung. One young girl had been baptised, but the natives had carried her off from the station, as they did not seem to quite approve of baptism. There was a close adherence to type among the Innuít present. Their hair is black, smooth, and straight; the forehead small; the eyes brown; the palpebral opening narrow, the lower edge of the upper lid straight, the margin of the lower lid curved, the eyelids thus cutting off two segments of the brown iris; the cheekbones are broad and prominent, the cheeks ruddy, on a yellowish-bronze background. The breadth of the face across the cheekbones is equal to its length from the eyes to the lowest point of the chin. The upper lip is neither long nor short; the lower jaw is slight in proportion to the cheek bones; the chin is small. But the most remarkable feature of the Innuít is the small, often ridiculously small, rounded delicate nose, which projects in some cases hardly anything beyond the high cheek bones, and gives a very remarkable unsymmetrical, unfinished look to the face. It is a strange peculiarity of many of the young Innuít girls of about a dozen years of age that, if one looks only at the face of the girl, it would pass as belonging to a woman of thirty. Some of the elderly men had a thinish beard, but younger men had but a trace of hair on the chin. The small feet and hands, the straight, glossy, black hair, and to some extent the eyes, reminded one of the Line Islanders of the Pacific, who live in a climate that is the antithesis of Labrador, though the two races are probably from a common stock. Perhaps nothing is more remarkable in this people than the softness of their voices. They have quite remarkable musical capabilities. Even at this comparatively new station they sang the service hymns exceptionally well. Mr. Waldmann read two lines of a hymn at a time from a translation into their own language. Mr. Clemmison presided at the harmonium and accompanied the singers, then other

two lines were taken in succession, till the hymn was finished. Mr. Waldmann conducted the whole service, which was simple and not too prolonged, in the Innuït tongue, which even in the mouth of the most eloquent native is neither a fluent nor a euphonious language.

A half-breed couple, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, natives of Davis Inlet, reside at Port Burwell where they have lived several years. They occupy the humble dwelling formerly tenanted by the Rev. Mr. Stewart. Mr. Lane arrived from Hudson Bay while we were at Port Burwell. He had been serving as interpreter on the Canadian steamer *Adèle* with Major Moody, of the Canadian Mounted Police. They are a very intelligent and industrious couple, and are well acquainted with the country. Mrs. Lane makes very superior boots of seal skin, for which she manages to find a market. The foot consists of a kind of skin that is lighter in color than the leg. The sewing is done with the fine and strong threads of the sinew that is obtained from the loins of the caribou. Mrs. Lane, who is a resourceful and courageous woman, has alone, killed more than one polar bear.

The natives looked healthy and in excellent condition. They were always, whether occupied or not, warmly clothed in garments half European, half native. They were then living in canvas tents, but will occupy huts of earth and stone during the winter. They catch considerable quantities of codfish in the neighbourhood, but no salmon or trout. Caribou are rare in that part of the country. Seals are common. It appears that the seals are shot, sometimes by Winchester rifles, and then harpooned. The natives still use walrus bone for making some parts of their spears or harpoons, but the points are of steel. They trap a certain number of white and red foxes, but the black or silver varieties are rare. There are sometimes large numbers of partridges on the peninsula. It is said they pass here in the fall and spring in their migrations to and from Baffin's Land.

16. The natives about Port Burwell retain more of their original manners and habits than do those about the other stations further south—There is some approach towards individual or family rights to exclusive trapping or fishing over certain defined localities, but they very frequently fish or hunt in common. For example, a man named Kuber claims the Button Islands, the group that forms the southern side of the entrance to the wide channel that leads from the Atlantic to Hudson's Bay. They are utterly bare and barren, and are now unoccupied, and are rarely visited by natives. On the other hand, in more than one case, three or four men hunt together over the same land. A father may or may not divide his property and rights among his sons. The eldest son is recognized as the head of the family. Women have no hunting or fishing rights. Unmarried sisters are provided for by their brothers. No attempt whatever is made at any form of cultivation. There is in point of fact no soil; and if there were, the climate would be prohibitive. An intending bridegroom has to pay the father and mother for their daughter. It was ascertained that the payment in one case had been enough seal skins to make a tent. The bridegroom in this particular instance, however, obtained his bride on credit, and refused to pay afterwards. The natives are not very willing, it appears, to give information on such matters as these. But it seems that at Killinek payment is always made, at least among those not yet well under missionary influence. It was not found that any very distinct trace of totemism exists among them. One man had abandoned his wife and two children, and had gone to live with his half sister instead. But such a connection as this was said to be exceedingly rare among the Innuït. This man had been forbidden by Mr. Waldmann to come to the station. One woman was seen there that had given birth to nine children. She had been twice married. Only one man in the community had two wives. One woman we saw is the mother of five remarkably fine, plump children, with ruddy cheeks, and bright dark eyes, reminding one of Japanese. It was quite clear that among the natives on the northern part of the coast, large families is the rule. All the children looked then exceedingly plump and very healthy, unless indeed they might be

considered morbidly fat. One tent we entered was made of thin canvas, supported on a single pole, the lower edge of the cloth being kept tight on the ground with large stones. The inside was half black with mosquitoes, but the women and children did not seem to mind those over grown and well fed insects.

There is no chieftainship among the Innuits, and there is little or nothing to show that they ever had a polity of tribal and chiefly distinctions. As has been the case in perhaps every aboriginal people that ever existed, certain persons among the Innuits, called variously magi or sorcerers,—locally "angekok"—claim to be able to establish or enter into communication with a supernatural world. These, it appears, invoke spirits, or the elements, on account of third parties. But the private individual had, in some cases still has, his own particular praying spot, where he addresses himself to the spirit of his father, or fathers, in very much the same way that the Yoruba in West Africa prays to his fetish, which contains the spirit of the ancestor of his tribe; and in a manner similar to that in which the Papuan finds the soul of his ancestor in the white cockatoo, or in whatever object the totem of his tribe happens to be located. It is to the practical part of this ancestral worship, which has certainly been the most widely distributed cult in the world, that the anthropologist is indebted at the present day for the few specimens of old Innuite articles, such as stone lamps, stone dishes, &c., that are still to be found in Labrador. The prayer of the Innuits to the spirit of his ancestor may be regarded as closely connected to the principle of totemism.

It was only the other day that the American archeologist Davis discovered a princely tomb at Thebes, in the royal burying ground of Ramses II., a contemporary Pharaoh of Moses. Inside that vault were various vases of alabaster, quite intact, and many other articles of domestic use, just as they were made and required there 3,400 years ago. These things were put in the royal tomb for the use of the occupant, and this no doubt represented the very highest conceptions of thought and civilization to be met with at that day on the face of the globe. In precisely the same spirit the deceased Innuits was laid to rest in a convenient spot among the cold, bare rocks of his desolate, native country; and his rude stone lamp, his stone pot, his two little balls of pyrites with which to light his fire, his arrow and spear heads, perhaps a stone axe, were put near him; but the lamps and dishes, being in positions easily accessible, were made unserviceable for use by the living by making holes in them, or by damaging them in some other way. The Papuan puts over the grave of the dead in the same way the tools and utensils belonging to and used by the defunct man or woman. The only difference between the practice of the royal pharaonic Egyptian and the secluded and unenlightened Innuits is but one of culture and refinement in art. The principle and practice from the human point of view were identical, though the surroundings were so very different. The graves of the Innuits have been as ruthlessly violated and robbed as the tombs of the royal Pharaohs, so that at the present moment it is rare to meet with an Innuite grave that is completely furnished. The Innuits naturally is inclined to resent the violation of the more recent graves that contain the remains of those they may once have known. In one case a man complained loudly to a member of the Moravian Mission that an enthusiastic American lady had carried away the principal part of the mortal remains of his own grandmother. In all probability the Innuits always buried, or set aside, their dead among slabs and boulders of stone. They could hardly have burned them owing to the absence of fuel. It would have been difficult, in many cases impossible, to bury them, for want of soil.

The Innuits is still interesting as being a very natural, a very human, man. In the same manner as the Yoruba, the Papuan, the Chinese, and the Japanese, he regards his dead as members of his family; and the spirit of his ancestors as a protecting power to be conciliated by worship and devotion. How deep-rooted this feeling is I have had good cause to learn in trying to put an end to house burials among a primitive people in another part of the world. In spite of evangelisation this sentiment is not extinct in the Innuits.

17. The natives about the Killinek Station, as at all others, are at perfect liberty to come and go as they choose. Locomotion during winter is by dog sleighs. Their dogs are very large, rough, and strongly built animals, though not equal to those seen at Cartwright, where they are probably much better fed. They are black or white, or of mixed colour. In summer they are not fed by their owners, and have to pick up their own food where they can get it. They vary in price, from four or five dollars for an ordinary dog, to as much again for a leader. In winter they are fed on dried fish. The dog seemed to be the only animal kept at Killinek. Lieut. Chappell in his book on Labrador, published in 1818, says of the Labrador dog, page 100: "They have been frequently known to devour the unprotected children of their masters." At Cartwright we saw evidence that this ferocious animal has not become more mild in disposition. A bright little boy, son of the genial Mr. Swatfield, Manager for the Hudson Bay Company at Cartwright, aged about a half a dozen years, was last year being torn to pieces by the dog-team of that old-established station when he was rescued from their fangs, I believe by Mrs. Swatfield. Though fearfully lacerated the little fellow has, under the care of Doctor Grenfell I understood, made an excellent recovery. These dogs form a republic of their own which does not always respect the liberty of the individual. What appeared to be the finest dog of the team at Cartwright, a magnificent white long-haired animal, had been banished out of their community by the other dogs, and, at first for safety, had attached himself to the American party. That dog dare not under the penalty of being torn to shreds approach the other dogs of the station. Jealousy and envy was supposed to be the motive for this cruel and rigorous ostracism. Mr. Swatfield thought that when the team was put into harness in front of the formidable dog-whip, the peace could be maintained. At Hebron in the previous year a young girl was seriously torn by dogs in the absence of her parents; and one woman was so mangled by them that she died of her wounds. Numerous similar examples could be given.

18. I was informed by Mr. Lane that the first cape westward from Port Burwell some four or five miles is called Akkivut, and that the second cape is called Oivuk, and is perhaps about fifteen miles from Port Burwell. These were both visible from the bridge of the *Seylla* in Port Burwell. The Innuits of Killinek hunt and trap up to Cape Oivuk, and for about five miles beyond it. Mr. Lane asserted positively that no people other than the Killinek natives hunt or trap there. The traditions of the natives, and the presence of large numbers of graves on the Button Islands seem to shew clearly that the group was formerly inhabited. These islands vary in size from probably twenty or thirty square miles down to mere isolated rocks, rise to several hundred feet in height, and are divided apparently into a northern and southern group. They are merely detached patches of the Chidley peninsula. The Killinek people do still occasionally hunt there, but they cross over but seldom, on account of the dangerous nature of the intervening passage. The whole Chidley Peninsula seems to consist of a number of islands separated by narrow channels or tickles of deep water. It, like the Button group, appears to belong exclusively to the natives now about the Killinek Station of the Moravian Mission.

Port Burwell is a good harbour, but is the only safe and easily accessible one, so far as is generally known, on that part of the coast. The Hon'ble Captain Blandford, of St. John's, who spent several seasons about the Chidley peninsula, says that there are a few good anchorages in the channels on this part of the coast; but they would require very careful examination before they could be used by a stranger. We certainly saw no other place than Port Burwell that could be called a harbour. Captain Blandford established himself on the Chidley peninsula, and at Port Burwell, some dozen or more years ago. He transferred his interest in the establishment at the latter place to the Messrs. Job Bros., of St. John's, three or four years since, and that firm in turn made over the station to the Moravian Mission. During that occupation, and up to only a few months ago, the Newfoundlanders living at Port Burwell believed themselves to be in the unquestioned jurisdiction

of this Colony; but the present dwellers there informed me that they have been told by Canadian officers that they will in future be called on to use the postage stamps of the Dominion, and to pay Customs' dues to Canada.

The Moravian Mission does not pay any duty on goods imported by them into Labrador. I am informed by Mr. LeMessurier that this privilege was allowed to them at first under an arrangement with the Imperial Government when Newfoundland was a Crown Colony. It is now permitted among the exemptions from Customs' dues under section 210 of the "Customs' Act," as follows: "Supplies, stores and donations for the Moravian Mission on Labrador and for the Deep Sea Mission, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council." Even if Port Burwell were under any arrangement with this Government to pass into the possession of the Dominion, it is very improbable that the Canadian Government would really compel the Mission to pay them Customs' dues under the circumstances of the case. It is quite clear that the use of Port Burwell is required by each of the two governments for the development of their fisheries in those seas.

The firm of Job Brothers sent a steamer there first in 1892 for the purpose of fishing. In 1898 they built houses and formed a regular station at Port Burwell. From 1902 they occupied under a squatter's right. In 1903 they were notified by the Canadian Government that duties would be collected by them in future at Port Burwell. During their occupation some score of Inuit east-coast families lived there, catching seals and trapping. Indians sometimes come there to trade, but not to fish or trap. From 1889 to 1903, inclusive, fifteen vessels of the United States entered Hudson's Bay, and only two British. While we were at Port Burwell the Canadian Government's steamer *Arctic* came into this harbour. This vessel, under the command of the experienced Major Moody, had been establishing police and government stations in the northern possessions of the Dominion. Major Moody had with him a considerable staff and a detachment of police.

19. On the morning of the 19th August we left Port Burwell at 7.30, on the *Scylla*, fortunately in fine weather. The *Fiona* arrived there on the evening of the same day, having been delayed by inclement weather and other causes. Curiously enough the two steamers passed each other on the coast about mid-day, in perfectly clear weather, without either seeing anything of the other. We were opposite what is probably the Cape Chidley of the charts at 11 o'clock, and off the entrance to the Grenfell Tickle at noon. It was not clear which particular point is the real Cape Chidley, as the best and latest charts are only rude and very imperfect diagrams of this part of the coast. In two bays in that neighbourhood we saw the constant blowing of two great schools of whales as we passed. Gray's Strait, which is from four to five miles wide, and apparently free from shoals, and the strait that lies further north between the Button Islands and Resolution Island, as far as we could see from the deck of the *Scylla*, were then free of ice. It had been driven by steady easterly winds right into Hudson's Bay. In rounding the Chidley Peninsula through the Gray Strait the tide was so strong against us that the *Scylla*, doing the ordinary ten knot revolutions and with a strong breeze in her favour, was sometimes not advancing more than two knots an hour.

In the evening of the 19th we were about the position of Nachvak, but with the sun setting, or low down, it was impossible to see the narrow and overlapped entrance, and I thus, to my great regret, missed the Ramah Station of the Moravian Mission, the only one I was unable to visit. We had therefore to stand out further to sea during the night, and then return inshore to try to find the station of Hebron in the morning.

A remarkable feature of the formation of the hills and mountains on this northern part of the coast was well seen between Nachvak and the Chidley Peninsula. Looked at from some miles out at sea the coast presents a serrated skyline of somewhat wonderful symmetry, so symmetrical

that one cannot help regarding the configuration of all those hills and mountains as having been produced by a cause or causes common to all. The axis of each seems to run north and south. The south side is very steep; the north side presents a long and gentle, nearly even, slope. This indentation is deep and very striking, but is on such a large scale as to be easily overlooked.

20. On the morning of the 20th August we approached the neighbourhood of Hebron, as near as could be made out from the chart. We entered a long fiord between high hills of bare rock to look for the station. The weather was very fine. No living thing was visible, and there was no appearance of any habitation in this deep inlet. The steam launch was sent up the fiord, but returned without seeing any trace of human presence. Two 6-pounder guns were fired, and we then steamed away to speak a schooner seen some miles out at sea; but before we had cleared the land we noticed a small boat pulling out from the next bay south of us, and we diverted our course to meet it. The occupants were a man and a boy, native Innuits of Hebron, and they showed us where to find the Mission Station. The latter is built on the west side of a good harbour, to which the approach is excellent, and where the anchorage is good. I was received on the wharf by the whole of the native community then present at Hebron, headed by the three resident European Missionaries. They all chanted a hymn, with their heads uncovered, as I landed. The singing was soft and plaintive, and the whole scene from its surroundings and associations was very touching in its simplicity and genuineness.

The Hebron Station lies at about 58° 12' N. and 4h 9.5m W. It is the nearest to the Ocean of all the stations. It is situated on the mainland, and only a few islands stand between it and the Atlantic. The bay in which it lies is open to the south-east. The site of this station is well chosen for protection from weather, but the situation, though so admirable in all other respects, has one drawback. There is a swamp of perhaps half an acre of land between the mission buildings and the houses of the natives, which cannot be drained without considerable blasting, as it lies in a saucer shaped depression of rock. Matters have been made worse by the removal of much of the detritus deposited in the swamp from the hill above it, for the construction of the houses of the natives. In carrying out astronomical observations at night we had a very impressive demonstration of the capacity of that swamp to breed mosquitoes, for in all my experience of more than thirty years of tropical life I had never been more cruelly treated by mosquitoes than at Hebron. The mission premises are commodious and substantial, built of imported timber, on stone foundations. This station has been in existence upwards of 70 years. The missionaries comprise three European couples, Mr and Mrs. Asboi, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, and Mr. and Mrs. Bohlman. They have been on this coast twelve, eight, and six years, respectively. There are no native ministers or teachers, but there are some native "helpers," elderly and experienced men, who occasionally preside at meetings, address the people, and teach singing.

The natives that have their headquarters at Hebron have no tribal name. They number, all told, 183 persons. The population, so far as regards vital statistics, is believed to be at present stationary, the births and deaths being nearly even. In March there was serious alarm over what appeared at first to be an epidemic of typhoid fever. Dr. Hutton was sent for, and most fortunately he was able to control the disease. He had already visited the station in February and attended to all sick before the epidemic outbreak occurred. Some 28 of the natives settled at Hebron migrated further south this year. The missionaries of that place believe that the whole race has at present a tendency to move southwards. The natives give as a reason for this the total want of fuel on the northern part of the coast. There is neither tree nor bush, nor anything to burn, to be seen on the mountains about Hebron. All the Hebron natives are Christian with the exception of one young man who arrived there this year, apparently from the small remaining group of some thirty heathen that still hold out at Eclipse Harbour. This young man is now a candidate

for baptism. Two others passed through here recently, proceeding south, and expressing a desire to renounce heathenism. There is thus good reason to believe that in a very short time every Inuit on Labrador will be a professing christian. Monogamy is an established rule to which there is no exception at Hebron. It appears that consins may intermarry, but no marriage between brother and sister has been known here. Recently, however, a wid-ower married his own stepmother. When this marriage was celebrated the mission was not aware of the relationship between the parties. The case shews that among the natives such unions are not considered irregular, as no particular notice was taken of this marriage by the natives. The mission is not aware whether the bridegroom pays for the bride in this community. The assent of the mission is asked to each marriage by the suitor, and the missionary then ascertains whether the parents and the girl are in favour of the match, otherwise the nuptial ceremony is not performed by the mission. Girls are married at seventeen.

The natives at Hebron were then all living in houses composed of timber, stone, and earth. Earth was heaped upon the outside of the walls of the house to the roof, and in some cases right over the roof. The inside was not clean according to European ideas, and offered a very striking contrast to the housekeeping of the wives of the missionaries. The first thing that one notices on entering any of the mission houses is that by the continuous scrubbing of the passage and floors the soft and fibrous parts of the planks in the flooring have been worn away so that the knots in the boards project a quarter of an inch or more, according to the age of the house. The natives have still much room left for improvement from this example.

According to the Missionaries the fishermen on the coast do not often give liquor to the natives, or interfere in any way with the family affairs of the Inuit. But it appears that the natives sometimes obtain from them packs of cards, by which they are able to indulge their passion for gambling. One woman, it was found, had gambled away nearly all the clothes she possessed. Out of the 183 natives at Hebron only some half score of those of readable age are unable to read. A considerable number understand a little English. Some 35 children, from 6 to 13 years of age, attend school. It does not appear that they now receive any industrial training. The Mission has, at this station, a Poor Fund, from which regular allowances are given to the helpless, widows, old and feeble people, or young orphans. To a number of those on the border land between ability and inability to work, light employment is given by the Mission. To the able-bodied assistance is given only in cases of accident and real distress, but given with such discrimination as not to encourage either laziness or improvidence. At the same time no native is ever suffered to die of hunger, from whatever cause it may arise. No repayment to the Poor Fund is ever demanded; but credit is often given to the able-bodied for advances that are to be repaid without interest.

Traders do not frequent the Hebron district. The nearest trading station is the Hudson Bay one at Nachvak. This Company, it was stated at Hebron, is very friendly and helpful towards the Moravian Mission. The prices paid here by the Mission to the natives were given as follows:—

Red Fox Skins	.. .. .	\$4 00
White "	... ..	4 00
Blue "	.. .. .	6 00
Cross "	... ..	16 00
Silver "	.. .. .	up to 180 00
Seal Blubber—per 112 lbs.	.. .. .	2 40
Seal Skins	.. .. .	..20c. to 60c

The Deer Hunts of the Hebron natives failed this year owing, it is supposed, to the heavy snows of the spring after a mild winter. At the first great hunt they got only one lean deer; but at the second hunt they did much better.

I had an opportunity of seeing the natives at afternoon service. It happened to be the day of the Litany Lesson. There were present 18 men, 2 boys, and 35 women and girls, with some half dozen infants. The bulk of the population was absent fishing and hunting, as is usual at this time of the year. The natives were all well and comfortably clothed. Some of the children were very fine, but absurdly fat. As a congregation they were attentive, and the singing, led by a native man at the harmonium, was excellent. An aged native informed me that he had learned from his father and grandfather that the Innuits had no Kayaks before they obtained iron from Europeans, and that they then hunted and fished only on the banks, rocks, and ice. They made fire by striking together two nodules of iron pyrites, the sparks from which they let fall on the fine downy tufts of the cotton grass, an eriophorum that grows in wet soil at many places on the coast. The native name for this down is "supputi." They sometimes use, instead of the cotton grass, moss dried and moistened with seal oil. These fire stones are not now used, and are obtained only from old graves.

At Hebron the lowest temperatures registered each month since September, 1904, have been:—

	C.	F.
1904—September	.. - 2.3	.. 27.86
October	.. - 6.5	.. 19.13
November	.. -15.0	.. 2.00
December	.. -28.4	.. -19.12
1905—January	.. -28.4	.. -19.12
February	.. -27.0	.. 16.60
March	.. -28.4	.. -19.12
April	.. - 8.5	.. 16.30
May	.. - 3.5	.. 22.10
June	.. 1.0	.. 30.20
July to	.. 1.0	.. 30.20
August 14th	.. - 1.0	.. 30.20

The highest temperature during the same period was:—

On the 28th July, 22.5° C., 72.5° F.; and the next highest:
On August 5th and 6th, 17.5° C., 63.5° F.

This gives a range of temperature for that year of 91.6° F.

The first white frosts occurred from 5th to 10th October, and continuous frost set in on the 25th October. Agriculture at Hebron is clearly impossible. A number of grasses grow about the settlement, and grow well between the rocks. This vegetation, which is quite exceptional, cannot be used for goats or sheep on account of the large number of dogs kept by the natives, which are indispensable for travelling in winter. The Missionaries have a few garden flowers in small protected beds, which by close attention they maintain in a flourishing condition. But lettuce, similarly grown, shewed some signs of having been touched by frost. In the grass about the Mission buildings were a great many dandelion flowers, and these had not been used by the Mission as a vegetable, though the same plant is largely eaten at St. John's in the spring of the year; it is also used by the Missionaries at some of the other stations. Many more wild flowers grow at Hebron than on the Chidley peninsula, conspicuous among them the beautiful harebell (*campanula rotundifolia*), which flourishes about the station at Hebron as luxuriantly as in the north of Scotland. The cloudberry is said to occur in the mountains about Hebron, but it is so small and is so rare that no domestic use can be made of it.

21. We left Hebron about 6.30 on the morning of the 21st August for Okak, where we arrived at 2 p.m., after passing some exceedingly grand and picturesque scenery. We steamed through several passages between magnificent cliffs that are almost perpendicular, the channel sometimes not more than 1,200 or 1,000 yards wide, the cliffs on each side 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The lower half is composed of hard, grey rock; the upper half of a dark friable formation that is disintegrating into fine

grit. There is a delicate appearance of a thin low green covering on some of the hills here about, distinctly more so than there is further north. As we approached Okak and Hebron, at about 58 degrees of north latitude, on the south side of the passage the first trees we had noticed on the voyage towards the south. It appears that the northern limit of trees on the coast is between Okak and Hebron, at about 58 degrees of north latitude. The trees are said by the missionaries to be spruce, fir, and birch, but generally the two first. Okak, or Okkak, lies about 57° 34' N. and 3h. 7.5m. W. The station is on an island, surrounded pretty well on all sides by high bare hills. The Rev'd Messrs Simon and Schmidt, and Dr. Hutton, came on board the *Scylla* as soon as we anchored, and presented me with an address of welcome. I landed soon after at the wharf, where I was received by the missionaries and by the native population, who began to chant a hymn in their soft and melodious voices as I approached the pier. The buildings of the mission consist of a commodious dwelling-house and prayer hall under one roof; of large and substantial stores; and of a hospital, which last is a new and well arranged, separate building. The hospital had been built only a short time, but they had already had in it a considerable number of resident patients before it was considered to be really opened. There was a trained nurse here last year, but her engagement expired and she had left a few days before our arrival. Her place was to be taken soon by a lady member of the Moravian body who is a trained nurse, and was then on the way out from England. The hospital has seven beds for adults, and two cots for children. It is a wooden two-storey building, the wards on the upper floor. It is provided with an operating room, dispensary, out-patients room, and the usual requisites. It will, I understand, be open alike to natives or Europeans, indeed to any human being that may require it. There had already been patients there from as far north as Rmah, and from as far south as Hopedale. As a rule, however, Hopedale and Makkovik will probably send their patients to the Deep Sea Mission hospital at Indian Harbour. The Innuits were very suspicious of European medicine, but they begin to understand the advantage to be obtained from it, and to be less fearful of it. Dr. Hutton, who is giving the best years of his life to this unknown work of mercy, is a fully qualified medical man, from Manchester, a devoted and enthusiastic member of the mission, as is also Mrs. Hutton, a skilled and experienced nurse. The Doctor has been already three years in the mission. He has been able to do much good, though the suspicions of the natives made it difficult at first to gain their confidence. I did make a note of the number of cases of natives and Europeans that Dr. Hutton has attended, but the number I find in my notes is so large that I think I must have made a mistake in the figures, and therefore I do not give them. I visited all the native houses then occupied, but more than half of them were closed up in the absence of their owners, then away fishing and hunting. The houses are built of wood and generally contain two or three small rooms, with sometimes a little garret in the larger ones. These dwellings leave very much to be desired in the way of cleanliness, and are far from being pleasant to the eye, or to the sense of smell of one not accustomed to their peculiar odour. They have much less earth piled round them, or over them, than is the case at Hebron. The head of almost every family at Okak has a team of dogs for winter travelling. There are in this district recognised individual fishing and hunting rights, but they often fish and hunt in common. In the evening I saw all the natives then at Okak in the prayer-hall, where I spoke to them through the medium of the interpretation of the Rev. Mr. Simon. There were some three score women, and about half as many men, present. They looked well fed, and wore a super-abundance of clothes. They sang remarkably well, and were very attentive to what was said to them. They were manifestly pleased and grateful that they were thought of and recognized as one of the many races under the rule of King Edward, for the Innuits have been educated by the Moravian Mission to be loyal subjects of their Sovereign.

The storehouses of the Mission are capable of containing much merchandize. They had up to then reserved only a small quantity of the dried fish they had purchased from the natives, the season having been

late this year. The Mission exports about 300 barrels of trout from Okak, and about 200 barrels from Hebron. These are all caught in nets by the natives. A barrel contains nearly a hundred-weight. It is thought by the Missionaries that the natives may, on the average, capture, for each man, about 50 seals a year at Okak, as against about 150 a man at Hebron, and from 250 to 300 each at Port Burwell. The price paid to natives for seal skins is from 40 to 60 cents; for deer skins about the same, depending much on the presence or absence of fly-holes in the skin. I saw some completely riddled with perforations marked 20 cents. Natives pay 8 or 10 cents a pound for shot, and from 20 cents and upwards a pound for gunpowder, depending on the quality. They generally shoot seals with No. 1 shot. They are charged 60 cents a pound for tobacco. Other articles are in proportion. On the whole the Mission deals here very fairly with them in trade matters, and on business lines, apart from their paternal care of the native, which represents a different department of their activity. Hanging on the wall of the store near the entrance is the named and numbered pass-book of each native, which shews at a glance his sales and purchases, and his debit or credit. Each man seems to make on an average from \$50 to \$60 a year. During the previous year they had a good fishery, and they got some 1,200 seals. They shot between 500 and 600 caribou.

A boat was able to get into Okak through the ice on the 21st June. On the 14th of that month they had the rare phenomenon on that coast of a thunderstorm.

All the children of about seven years and upwards that I met at this station could read. It does not appear that the natives receive here any industrial teaching. An orphanage existed for some time at Okak, but has been discontinued because it was found that native boys growing up there did not learn properly to fish and hunt, and they were thus not qualified to enter on equal terms with others in the struggle for life.

In the gardens of the Mission, which receive most careful attention, there were potatoes, turnips, lettuce and cabbage, all looking very well at that date. The potato rows have light wooden frames fitted over them, on which cloth screens can be spread at night to protect them from frost when necessary. The other plants do not seem to require this protection. They were from a month to six weeks less advanced than similar crops at St. John's. The natives, though they have the example of the Missionaries before them, hardly ever try to grow anything. The few that do so are the immediate retainers of the Mission, and even these few do not seem to understand cultivation too well, or to give to it the great attention that is here indispensable. The Mission garden has one point in its favour—there seems to be a total absence of caterpillars.

The population appears on the whole to be, at the present time, healthy. It amounts at Okak to 350, and is the largest Inuit centre. In August and September, 1904, an epidemic of influenza with bronchial complications carried off in all 65 persons, 19 of whom were children. Contrary to what might be expected, dysentery, it would appear, hardly ever occurs, and never in the epidemic form assumed by influenza.—Phthisis is rare. Serious accidents are not common. Skin diseases are, on the other hand, very often met with.

All the natives at Okak are Christians, with the exception of one woman recently arrived from the north, and she is a candidate for baptism. Mosquitoes were present in painful abundance at Okak, nearly as troublesome to the astronomical observer as at Hebron. It would be easily possible to greatly reduce this source of torment by intelligent attention for a few years, for about three months annually, to drains and pools. No meteorological records are now kept at this station. There is a good harbour at Okak. The rise and fall of the tide is about seven feet.

22. On the morning of Wednesday the 23rd of August we dropped anchor at the Moravian settlement of Hopedale. The Missionaries sta-

tioned there are Messrs. Hettasch, Lenz, and Guleby, with Mrs. Hettasch and Mrs. Lenz. About 190 Innuits, occupying twenty-five houses, have their headquarters at this station, and some 150 others live in the district. There is a small church at Double Island in connection with this station, some score of miles from Hopedale, for the convenience of both natives and fishermen during the fishing season. It was built by the Hopedale natives. No European Missionary lives there. The whole of the Innuits population about Hopedale were born Christian. Hopedale station was founded in 1782. It is situated at about 55° 3' N., and 4h. 1m. W. It is on the mainland; many islands lie between it and the Atlantic. The bay in front of the station is surrounded by hills of bare rock, from 300 to 500 feet high. The Records of the Surrogate Court of Labrador shew that Judge Patterson visited Hopedale on circuit in August, 1830, but he found nothing to do there. It appears that formerly the natives of this district had some sort of tribal divisions, but these have now completely disappeared. There are no chiefs, but there are certain elders that possess some influence. These are appointed sometimes by the Mission, sometimes by the natives themselves. One native is known as the Schoolmaster, because he does a little teaching in school. Besides this there are certain native "Helpers," who occasionally address meetings, and on such occasions speak very well. All the natives were then absent, engaged in fishing, with the exception of one family. From four to five score of them were said to be at Double Island.

The mission buys here annually from 800 to 1,000 quintals of dry fish from the natives, at \$3.50 cwt. It is said by the missionaries that the native cured fish is perhaps the best on the coast. The mission pays them \$2.40 a cwt. for blubber, and obtain about 350 cwts. of it a year, or about 10 cwt. on the average from each man. For a marten's skin the price is \$15. They seldom get a silver fox, for the skin of which the price is here very variable. They obtain only few salmon; this mission buys annually about 60 barrels of trout at \$4 a barrel. The mission pays for dogskins 20 to 5 cents; musk-rat, 15 cents; mink, \$2; hare, 5 cents; weasel, 5 cents; otter, \$15. The fur of the squirrel is not used. A man of industry and skill may make as much as \$240 a year. The less skilful and diligent can earn as much as \$150. This is said to be the best fur station on the coast. The mission authorities declare that the natives of this district are honest and industrious. The population is unfortunately not holding its ground in point of numbers. The birth rate is high, but the death rate is higher, owing chiefly to infant mortality, which has been described as "appalling." Of the children born to a married couple generally only two or three survive. On the other hand, the half-breeds are increasing in number; there is much less mortality among their children, and the future of Labrador seems to lie with them. They are believed to number about 300. They are said to be in this district more skilful trappers and fishermen than the pure native. They are declared also to be sober and industrious. At school here there were ten Innuits children, while 40 half-breeds were taught in English in a separate school. All the grown up people can read, and most of them can do a little arithmetic. There has been no vaccination against small pox either here or at any other station. Small-pox has occurred further south, but has never been brought to Hopedale. Mr. Hettasch has had some instruction in medicine at Livingstone College, and does what he can in cases of sickness among both fishermen and natives.

The fishermen from Newfoundland do not often give liquor to natives in this district, or cause domestic trouble in their families. A French steamer visited this place last year, and a result of that visit has been that some trouble in this direction is anticipated should a French station be established near this, as has lately been talked of on the coast. The natives are not quarrelsome, and seldom proceed to extreme violence, but they will resent familiar attentions to their women. It was said that confession was made that a murder was contemplated last year by one or two natives, but no homicide has been actually committed for some fifteen years among the natives. A man now and then chastises a disobedient wife, and the latter sometimes complains to the missionaries, who thereupon re-establish domes-

tic peace. The mission authorities have no judicial powers whatever, and can therefore at most only impose church discipline, which generally means exclusion from the communion or other church ceremonies. In very bad cases they may banish the culprit from the station, but this occurs very rarely. Illegitimate births are not common. The girls are married at 17, the young men at 20. Burial is now always according to ordinary christian form, in coffins, and no utensils or property are interred with the defunct. All the old graves in this vicinity have without exception been ruthlessly sacked and robbed, on account of the few rude and simple things formerly buried with their owner. Here they burn firewood and now never use seal blubber for that purpose. They have to bring the firewood from a distance of some 20 miles. A few stunted trees grow at the station, but these are carefully preserved by the mission. The natives use only the hook and line in catching fish. They declare confidently that both the cod fishery and the salmon fishery are being ruined by the cod-trap. They also complained that some Newfoundland fishermen were then shooting young foxes, the skins of which were at that time of year worth about 5 cents each; and they asserted that this will seriously prejudice their winter trapping, which is of great importance to the natives there. The latter have, in the absence of regular legislation by the Legislature of Newfoundland on the subject, agreed among themselves to not trap the marten after the first of April. There being no police on the coast and no magistrate, government supervision over fishing or shooting does not exist. The natives assert that caribou, formerly plentiful, are now rare within 40 miles of Hopedale. Timber is also far less abundant than was formerly the case, not so much owing to the result of the concentration of people in this neighbourhood as to devastating fires. The origin of these forest fires in this district was not very well known. One evil consequence of these destructive forest fires will be a great decrease in the export of marten fur, and this apprehended diminution is regarded with much disquietude.

The Missionaries manage to keep some fowls at this place and to obtain occasionally a few eggs from them; but they require very great care and attention. The gardens contained cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, greens, turnips, rhubarb, &c., but they were very backward this season. Potatoes do not seem to be grown at Hopedale. On a small patch of strawberries the flowers were only just out, that is, they were about two months later than at St. John's, though the difference in latitude is less than eight degrees.

The Mission has fifteen to twenty dogs for winter travelling. The head of each native family has from four to eight dogs, there being altogether some 200 dogs at Hopedale. There are two or three cats, but these have to be kept in-doors to preserve them from the dogs. Mice are plentiful.

For the able-bodied that cannot otherwise find work, and for the feeble, the Mission regularly provides employment. The natives at Hopedale never apply to the Mission for relief or assistance unless they are in real want; and when relief is given by the Mission to a man fit to work, the latter almost invariably repays the Mission next summer. It appears, therefore, quite clear that the charity of the Mission is not abused by the natives of Hopedale. The same system of pass book account is followed as at Hebron. The natives about Hopedale bring almost all their produce to the Mission for sale.

No meteorological records are now kept here.

The Mission authorities, and apparently some others, are aware that there is a law against supplying liquor to natives. It is desirable that this law should be made better known. Chapter 130 of the Consolidated Statutes, section 51, reads:—No intoxicating liquors shall be sold, given, or delivered to any Esquimaux Indian, under a penalty of two hundred dollars. And section 52:—Any Stipendiary Magistrate anywhere, or any Justice of the Peace upon the coast of Labrador, shall have cognizance of any offence under this chapter.

The church of this station can accommodate 300 people. They were building a small school, which was approaching completion. The existing buildings are of wood, and are as usual roomy and substantial. The whole of the Scriptures have been translated into the Innuït language by the Mission; also a Litany Book, a Harmony of the Four Gospels, Hymn Books, the Pilgrim's Progress, and some religious story books. The natives generally count in German, but sometimes in English. Their own numbers are clumsy, agglutinative, and appear to run only up to the number of fingers and toes of a human being. As is the case with all aboriginal peoples known to me, the children are never short-sighted. The Mission has a grant of 100,000 acres at and around Hopedale, the same as at Nain and Okak.

Of foods, the natives prefer seal meat perhaps to anything else. The skin of the white whale is the greatest delicacy of the Labrador Coast; when cooked, it resembles, it is said, egg albumen. They do not eat the otter, the marten, the squirrel, or the dog, and but rarely the fox. The flesh of the black bear is considered a delicacy by Europeans. In Labrador it lives chiefly on berries. Here they get caplin, sometimes soles, but no herring. The dried intestine of the seal they use as windows in their houses.

23. The rate of pay of the European Missionaries in the Labrador Moravian Mission furnishes a conclusive proof that those devoted and earnest men and women, socially educated ladies and gentlemen, do not spend their lives there in self-seeking. It is clear enough that the very slender rate of their stipends is not generally known. Only the other day a fisherman on the Labrador Coast said to one of the younger Missionaries: "I suppose you must by this time have saved nearly sufficient money to enable you to retire soon and go back home with a fortune."

The pay of an unmarried Missionary begins at £11 a year. A married couple gets £18, and for each child £3 a year till the child is about seven years, when it is sent to school in Europe. Some slight increment is given after service extending over a certain number of years, so that a married couple may, I understand, receive as much as £22 to £25 a year. They collect no fees for marriage, baptism, funerals, &c. Out of this stipend the Missionary has to find his clothes and other small necessaries, and has to purchase his breakfast all except the bread. On this remuneration, cut off from the civilized world for two-thirds of the year; separated from their children; until lately all of them, and even now most of them, beyond reach of a doctor; exposed to the most rigorous climate in the world; deprived of such luxuries as change of society or of food; unable to procure such things as fresh vegetables or fruit; they remain at their posts, it may be, ten or twenty years without going on leave. These Missionaries perform their work so quietly and unostentatiously that probably only very few people have the opportunity of according to them the respect and admiration that are due to their devoted labours, given with such remarkable self-abnegation to a remote, isolated, and decaying race, that seems to have before it only a doubtful earthly future. Chappell says of them in 1818, page 98:—"We now find the Esquimaux inhabiting only those frozen tracts where no European except the indefatigable Moravian Missionary would venture to take up their abode." This is an exaggeration, but it shows what was thought of the Mission at that date. In the hundred years from 1771 to 1871, eighty-five brothers and sixty-eight sisters worked on this Mission, and nineteen died at their posts.

24. One generous, paternal, and provident practice of the Mission is to keep back from export a certain amount of dried fish, which they sell back to the natives in winter, at the price the mission paid them for it in summer. In the same way the natives may buy back anything they may have sold to the mission, and at the same price they received for it. This is an arrangement that the mission has arrived at from experience. In 1836-7, for example, the natives had to eat up their boots, skin tents, &c., and even then many died of hunger in spite of all the mission could do.

In 1851 the mission distributed at Okak alone 70,000 dried fish, and yet many people died of starvation at a distance from the station. One heathen man killed his wife and five children and fed upon their bodies. In such famines as these the natives lost all or nearly all their dogs. At Okak in 1837 only 20 dogs survived out of 360. Great dearth may arise any season from failure in the seal fishery, or from other causes. It is to meet such cases that the mission retains part of its exports on hand.

25. I was informed that in the fall of the year a single seal may yield 80 or 100 lbs. of fat, and they then shoot them with bullets, as the blubber is sufficient to float the seal; but in spring the seal may not carry more than a fourth part of the above, and then they shoot them in the head with shot, and harpoon them while struggling in the water before they have time to sink.

Last season the sabbath-keeping principle of the natives of Hopedale was severely tried. They were short of food at the time that several schools of seals, estimated at about 600, entered the harbour on a Sunday forenoon, in favourable hunting weather. Wistful looks must have been cast on that great herd of seals by men whose wives and children were running short of food, but not a man moved a finger against them. Next morning the seals had completely disappeared. One was pleased to learn that they did well in seal hunting later on.

The natives dress the seal skin by stripping off the fat and scraping away the subcutaneous cellular tissue. They then stretch and dry it. It seems to get no other preparation.

26. With the Reverend Mr. Hettasch of Hopedale, and a settler named Winters, as pilots, we started from Hopedale for Nain on the *Fiona* at 4.30 a.m. on the 25th August. This required I should turn back up the coast again, which became necessary because Nain is the headquarters of the Moravian Mission on the coast, and I should have been very reluctant to omit that very interesting centre. It is not a place that could without undue risk have been visited in the *Scylla* by the ordinary route, on account of the shallow water, about three fathoms, that had to be crossed at several places. Fortunately the weather left nothing to be desired. As we approached the harbour of Nain we noticed some sparse, storm-beaten, fir trees on the sheltered flanks of the hills on the south side. Behind the station and extending a mile or two up the valley there is a wood of spruce and larch, of some size. The trees were about thirty feet high. There seemed to be no birch or alder there, but it is said that birch grows on some of the bays near. This small wood is very carefully preserved by the mission. We landed at Nain about 3 p.m. and spent the night there. Nain lies approximately about 56° 33' N. and 4h. 7m. W., at the foot of hills 600 to 800 feet high which shelter it from the north-west.

This station was founded in 1771. It is in charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Martin, who was assisted by Mrs. Martin, and Inspector Schmidt. Another assistant had just had to leave the station for reasons of health. Bishop Martin is a good linguist, and a man of high intelligence and education. He is, however, of such a modest and unassuming disposition that many people that come into contact with him probably do not become aware that he is a duly consecrated Bishop, for he is generally spoken of as the "praeses," or president, or simply as Brother Martin.

As is usual at other stations, the missionaries' quarters, the church or praying-hall, the school, and the work-shops, are all under the same roof. The buildings are substantial and commodious, of wood, on stone foundations. There is a very good jetty and landing stage at Nain, in fact every station is well provided in that respect. I was able to obtain from Bishop Martin much interesting information of a general character concerning the work of the mission.

I saw there some well furnished workshops, but the Mission does not now find it necessary to carry on industrial classes in carpentry, &c., as they did formerly, because the natives themselves now teach one another, even up to the building of a boat.

In one room there were evidences of the musical capacity of the Inuit in some of the instruments of the band of Nain. There were in one cupboard seven violins, one violoncello, and ten assorted brass instruments. The members of the band were all absent from Nain engaged in fishing, so that we could not hear them perform.

It appears that formerly the powerful Hudson Bay Company was not friendly towards the Mission, apparently on account of trading jealousies; but in recent years that company has been well-disposed and sympathetic and friendly to the Missionaries. The Moravian Mission of Labrador has had the singular good fortune not to be disturbed in its work there by any other church or mission, to which must in no small measure be ascribed its success. The Salvation Army, however, it seems, made some effort in that direction, but finding that they were not needed there it appears they wisely did not push matters.

27. The Mission is a large landed proprietor on the coast, at least nominally. In 1769 the King in Council granted in trust to the *Unitas Fratrum* (the Moravian Mission) 100,000 acres in Esquimaux Bay, at such places as the Society might select, to occupy and possess during His Majesty's pleasure. In 1774 the Mission was permitted, by Order of the King in Council, to extend their settlement to the southward and to the northward of Nain, their first establishment, and to select 100,000 acres at Hopedale, and apparently a similar area at Okak. In 1903 a grant was issued to the Mission for 1,000 acres of land in fee-simple at Founder's Bight, Makkovik Bay. An application has been made recently for a grant at Ramah. It does not thus appear that the Mission has at present any grant at Helbron, Ramah, or Killinek, although they have purchased rights at the last-named place, as mentioned above. The object of the Mission in obtaining these grants has been attained, to settle the natives there, and to be in a position to keep at a distance undesirable of any class or colour. Judicial powers have not been granted to the Mission, as seems to have been contemplated in connection with the original grants, and consequently the Missionaries can only expel evildoers from the stations for which they hold grants; or, in the case of church members, exclude them from Communion or church ceremonies. Expulsion from a station, though rare, has not been quite unknown.

28. There can be no doubt, according to the figures supplied to Bishop Martin, that the Inuit are decreasing in number. This is not now from want of food, from which cause they have not died in recent years. Last year, for example, they had their great caribou hunt about Easter, in common with Okkak, and got some 700 caribou. It appears that they go more than a hundred miles inland from the coast on these expeditions, depending on where they find the deer. They think the watershed is near to the furthest distance they hunt inland from Nain. To save freight they "bone" the meat, except what is brought in for the mission. They now purchase considerable quantities of flour and biscuit at the mission stores. The biscuits are from London or from St. John's. Some prefer the latter as being less hard than the London bread; others like to mix them. They also buy some tea, molasses, and sugar, but no tinned meats. They are now beginning to acquire mosquito nets to protect themselves from those insects, which are at Nain very plentiful and as usual extremely voracious.

29. The Mission has a printing press at Nain, whence they issue a small news sheet, edited by Bishop Martin, and printed in the Inuit language. It appears that this is eagerly read by the natives at home in the long winter evenings. It goes by the name of "Aglait Illunainortut." With this press they also print credit notes from one cent to five dollars, which they issue to the natives, who then bring them to the store when they desire to make purchases there. At Nain the yearly earnings of a native ranges from twenty to a hundred and twenty dollars.

The most common fur at Nain is that of the fox, the skin of which is of no value from April to the end of October, during which time the fox is not killed by the Inuit. The martin is rather scarce at Nain. The polar bear, the lynx, and the mink are not common.

30. A careful examination was made of the Nain Mission gardens. These receive most vigilant care. They contained turnips, carrots, lettuce, cabbage, greens, beetroot, and sives, all looking perfectly healthy, most of them indeed luxuriant. The potato crop promised to be a good one. The cloth screens used to shelter the potato there is not required for other vegetables. These screens had on the preceding night been put on the arched frames that cover the potato rows for fear of frost, but no frost had really come. Garden seeds are sown in glass cases at the end of May, and the young plants are set out as soon as weather permits. The gardens are protected by high and close fences, which afford good shelter. The caterpillar nuisance, so troublesome at St. John's, does not exist in the gardens at Nain.

At this Station all natives of a readable age are able to read. The children begin to attend school at seven years of age. The half-breeds are taught in a separate school. The minimum age for admission to the Holy Communion is seventeen.

I attended an evening meeting in the prayer-hall, which was presided over by Bishop Martin. There were present about forty women and thirty men. After the ordinary service I spoke to them, through the interpretation of Bishop Martin, in the terms given in the appendix A. to this report.

31. There seems to be no doubt that the Labrador caribou are fast diminishing in numbers. This appears to be demonstrated by Canadian experience also, for Dominion reports state that the Indians are dying out for want of food, which for them means practically caribou. It is widely different with the Innuits. His mainstay is seal meat. At Nain and at other places they eat a good deal of walrus meat, in addition to the large quantities of venison they still procure. They have no salmon fishery, but they catch many fine trout; caplin is irregular, and is used as bait. This diminution in deer is no doubt in a large measure due to the use of firearms by Indians and Innuits. One result of it would seem to be that, under the guidance and influence of the mission, the Innuits are becoming less dependent on caribou meat, and are giving more attention to the fisheries than formerly. This may eventually have considerable effect in retarding the extinction of the race, although at first sight the diminution of the deer seems very regrettable.

32. The causes of decrease in the Innuits population are chiefly two: Epidemics of European diseases, and the High Death rate among Children. Half a score of years ago the population of Nain was 350. Of these 80 persons died of typhoid fever brought from Chicago, that is, in round numbers, the appalling mortality from such a cause, of 23 per cent. The disease was carried to Okak, and 20 persons succumbed to it there. How many more died at other stations I am not able to state, but there remains the lamentable fact that thus 100 persons died at two stations of a disease brought from Chicago, to which place some of their number had been carried as an exhibition speculation. No less than 65 persons, of whom 19 were children, died last year at Okak during the months of August and September from an epidemic of influenza, a mortality which represented about 15.7 per cent. of the population. Two of the Nachvak heathen died of the same disease.

In 1856 the number of christian Innuits at the five mission stations was 1294. They decreased to 1048 persons in 1866. In 1856 there were practically no half-castes, "settlers," on the coast. In 1874 the Innuits christians were 1,176, the "settlers" 115. In 1904 the christian natives numbered 1,018, the heathen Innuits about 30, altogether say 1,050 persons; while the half-breeds or "settlers" were about 280, thus giving a total resident population of natives and half-castes of 1,330 persons in the Moravian part of the coast. In 1856 it was believed that the total population, christian and heathen natives, was 1,300. In recently published statistics by the Moravian mission the number of their population in Labrador is put at 1,314.

The lethal effect of epidemics was as destructive formerly as now. In 1827 measles spread from Newfoundland to Labrador. At Nain, of 206 inhabitants 175 took this complaint, and 21, say 20 per cent. of the population, died. Upwards of fifty years ago an epidemic of measles again proved very fatal to the race. Again in 1885 many succumbed to the same disease. In the winter of 1862-63 an epidemic, supposed at first to be influenza then to be typhoid fever, carried off 50 persons at Hebron, thus in five months destroying one-sixth of the population. In the first eighteen days 26 persons died and were buried in the same grave. As the number of heathen was in 1856 only an approximate estimate, it may be assumed for all practical purposes that the total population today of that part of Labrador is practically in round numbers what it was fifty years ago, but with this very significant difference, that half a century ago the native Innuits formed 100 per cent. of the population whereas they now represent but 79 per cent., as against 21 per cent. of half-breeds. From these figures it is clear that but for epidemics of introduced diseases there would have been a considerable increase in the population. Ten years ago they had whooping cough, but that did not occasion much mortality. The half-breeds seem to suffer very much less than the natives from these fatal epidemics. At Nain the natives are now neither afraid of, nor suspicious of, European medicines. The knowledge of medicine possessed by the natives seems to be very limited, consisting chiefly of incantations by the "angekok" doctor-sorcerer; but they use the Labrador tea-plant "*Ledum latifolium*" in the form of infusion, as a febrifuge; and they dress wounds with larch bark. The fatality produced by these epidemics will be by no means surprising if it is borne in mind that these diseases are new to the race, and that medical treatment, nurses, medicines, and hospitals were not at hand to tend a stricken community, without resources, ignorant of medicine and sanitation. The mission has only one hospital, that just opened at Okak, but the missionaries, male and female, have always done all within their power to relieve the sufferings of the natives, but in severe epidemics their utmost efforts can do but little. No man that has not witnessed the effects of epidemic disease in an aboriginal race can realise its horrors, as I found by very painful experience when measles destroyed 40,000 natives out of a total population of 150,000, in Fiji, in 1875.

This question can, however, be understood by many people in this Colony. In 1855 the Governor of Newfoundland wrote as follows to the Secretary of State:—"In the month of August last, the weather being as usual at that season, most beautiful, and the public health good, the cholera suddenly appeared in St. John's, and after two or three fatal cases and then an intermission of six weeks, the disease swept over the town carrying off in its ravages upwards of 500 persons out of a population of 21,000." That means a mortality of 1.42 part of the population at the seat of government, after there was time for preparation by a fully organised administration. I am also informed "that the number of deaths caused by measles in St. John's during the prevailing epidemic up to December 31, 1905, was 44." It may be mentioned here that Dr. Grenfell is now fighting that same epidemic at St. Anthony, in the north of this Island. The probability is that it will extend to Labrador.

33. Where, as in such circumstances as these, disease when once introduced cannot be controlled, special care should certainly be taken to keep it out. In the case of Labrador no quarantine to prevent the introduction of infectious disease has been attempted. I see no reason for believing that these destructive epidemic diseases could not have been kept out of Labrador. The Innuits lived well clear of the Indians, so that the only danger was from the arrival of disease on the coast line. I have just received copy of a report by Mr. Atlee Hunt, Secretary to the Department of External Affairs in the Australian Commonwealth, in which, speaking of British New Guinea, he says, "Quarantine laws are strictly enforced, and so far no devastating epidemic of plague, small pox, or cholera has been experienced." The resources of Newfoundland have been beyond any comparison greater than those of British New Guinea, and if it was possible to keep infectious disease out of the latter when it was raging in the

neighbouring German territory, as was the case when they there introduced cholera with their coolies, it would have been easier, and would be easier, to keep it out of Labrador. It would, at all events, be practicable for the Newfoundland Legislature to prevent the deportation of the native Inuit for speculative, show purposes, or indeed for any reason, without special permission granted by the executive under proper precautions. Only a few weeks ago some stranded native Inuit found their way to St John's, and were repatriated by the kindness and humanity of some of its ship-owners. As likely as not, the next lot of natives carried to the United States may bring back small-pox, or some other disease deadly to the natives.

34. With such racial tendencies on the coast of Labrador as have been shewn above, the stamp and character of the "settler," of the new race that is springing up there, comes to be a matter of very special interest. Several of the missionaries incline to prefer the native, pure blooded, Inuit to the "settler," holding that the former is more open, more simple minded, more genuine, more manageable, and of a milder disposition than the "settler." Others declare that the "settler" is equally sober, more industrious, superior as a fisherman and hunter, more enterprising, and harder. But all agree in giving a much higher character to the "settler" than I have ever known to be given to any other half-caste race in the British Empire. Indeed in this case the half-breed appears to have inherited many of the best characteristics of both races, a matter for some congratulation in the face of the large positive and relative increase in their numbers as compared with the Inuit.

It may be that the Mexican, for example, the result of the union of a Latin race with the aboriginals, is as good a man as the Labrador "settler"; but the latter certainly appears to be the best half-caste I have met as the outcome of the mixture of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race with an aboriginal people. In the case of the Labrador "settler" the French proverb, "Dieu a fait le blanc, Dieu a fait le noir, le diable a fait le mulâtre," is not true.

35. In 1902 the Moravian Mission very generously and considerably carried out a general cancellation of the indebtedness of the natives to the several station stores of the mission. They thus started each man on a clean sheet, and on a new system of business, under which comparatively more moderate advances are made to natives. The result has been entirely satisfactory. It has encouraged the native towards dependence on himself, and has made him more industrious and self-reliant, and this is reflected in the exports of the mission. The retention of exports and selling them back to the natives, as mentioned above, is, of course, a departure from strict business principles, but it serves to illustrate the way in which the Moravian missionaries combine their trading with the patriarchal care they extend to the natives. The natives are at perfect liberty, at all the Stations, to sell to others than the mission if they choose to do so. They do actually dispose of a certain quantity of things, especially of boots and fur, to fishing schooners and traders; but the great bulk of their produce they dispose of to the mission.

About 1870 the Mission found it advisable to modify their system of combining evangelization and trading, so as to separate the office of missionary from that of the trader, at Nain, Hopedale, etc. I found that the trading agency is quite a separate and distinct office. This change in organization was alluded to in 1871 as follows:—"This was done, not because any doubt existed in the minds of those who have the direction of the mission or the trade as to the lawfulness of their connection from the highest point of view, but merely because a change of feeling on the part of the natives, in some cases arising from gross misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the objects of the trade, which made the position of the trading-missionary often very trying and difficult, seemed to indicate the expediency of adopting the plan of appointing agents who should go forth in true missionary spirit to carry on the trade in support of the mission, and for the benefit of the natives, as a service for Christ,

no less than the direct missionary calling." At Nain, for example, it was clear that the duties of Trade Inspector Schmidt are quite distinct and different from those of Bishop Martin. The work of the Trading Agent at Hopedale is quite distinct from that of the Rev. Mr. Hettasch.

36 On the 26th August we left Nain at a very early hour on the *Fiona*, and reached Bluestone Island soon after six, to inspect the formation containing the curious mineral known as Labradorite, or Labrador Felspar. The crystals of this beautiful hornblende occur in greater or lesser abundance through apparently the whole mass of rock that constitutes the greater part of the island, which may rise to a height of 200 or 300 feet, and contain millions of tons. A small quarry had been opened on the face of the rock fifty or sixty feet above the sea, and from that point a considerable quantity, perhaps twenty or thirty tons, of stone had been blasted out. The work had, however, to be abandoned, probably on account of the difficulty there is in polishing any large piece of this rather brittle and fragile stone. A few tons was, it appears, actually exported. We were able, owing to the facility with which the rock can be split up, to obtain some beautiful specimens from the floor of the quarry by means of the hammers and chisels we carried for geological purposes. It is said that there is much of this mineral to be met with in the Nain district at other points, and that sometimes the crystals are red in colour. If a stone of good quality could be found near water power sufficient to drive drills by compressed air, and to work saws to cut the stone into slabs, this industry might become a profitable one if conducted on a large scale.

37. We arrived back at Hopedale the same evening, the 26th, in time to make astronomical observations for position. We had an opportunity the same night of witnessing the most brilliant display of the aurora borealis that any of us had ever seen. This assumed the extraordinary form of a gigantic thin, light, flimsy curtain, suspended from near the zenith and extended across about one half of the starry dome south of us. It swayed and folded, slowly and majestically, over itself in a horizontal direction, like a fine muslin or gossamer gauze screen, but lighted up with the utmost brilliancy by all the colours of the prism slowly fleeting over the great curtain like the motion of cloud shadows. This stupenduous phenomenon lasted for about ten minutes.

We left Hopedale at daylight on Sunday, 27th August, on the *Fiona*, and arrived at Double Island about 6 a. m. where I landed with the Hon'ble Captain Dawe and Dr. Grenfell. There were present in this little harbour about 120 natives—men, women and children. I was not a little curious to see how these folks would conduct themselves on Sunday when living away completely beyond the control of the Moravian Missionaries. It is a small harbour bound round by extremely rough, naked rock, rising into low rounded knolls. It is purely a fishing centre, and occupied only during the few weeks of the fishing season. Three fishing schooners were then at anchor there, though it appears that European fishing vessels, as a rule, do not frequent this harbour. The natives have constructed rough dwellings for themselves here; and they have lately, with some assistance from Dr. Grenfell which they very thankfully acknowledged, built a small church. As this was Sunday, the whole community was at rest. We landed on a small wooden wharf built by the natives, and proceeded to their little church, where they all assembled in a very short time on the ringing of the bell. There were present three native "helpers," and one of these conducted a short morning service, after which I briefly addressed the people (as given in Appendix B hereto), telling them of the object of my visit. There could hardly have been a better opportunity than was supplied by this surprise visit of testing the real efficacy of the teaching of the Moravian Mission among the Inuit race. Here we had them all alone, away from all supervision, control, or prompting, by the missionaries, left entirely to their own guidance and devices for several weeks, and at perfect liberty to lead such lives as they pleased. Thus left to themselves, these natives were found to keep and observe the sabbath as strictly as do any people in the world. Perhaps,

indeed, there are but few communities that would incur all the trouble and expense of building a church at such a remote spot, where they never reside more than a few weeks annually, and those few weeks the busiest, to them the harvest time, of the year. They had even brought to their church a small but quite serviceable harmonium, to accompany their singing. The church is well provided with seats, and is lined inside with dressed timber, and has a small pulpit.

Although completely taken by surprise, the whole community turned up at church in a few minutes, all very substantially clothed, some of them looking neat and clean, evidently in holiday attire. It need hardly be added that their demeanour in church was all that it should be.

No intoxicating liquor is brought there, although it is well known that they possess in a marked manner the passion of Northern people for strong drink. Chappell says of them, "Both sexes are much addicted to the pernicious use of spirituous liquors." That this taste has not been eradicated in the native is well known to some of the missionaries who have found that to some of them the fact that an alcoholic drink can be prepared from molasses, is not quite unknown. At present, however, intoxication is of rare occurrence among them, thanks to the paternal care of the Moravian Mission. A good proof of this was the absence of intoxicants in this community at Double Island. The people looked contented, industrious, and happy; and they had all the appearance of being well fed. They prosecute their fishing with much application during the working days of the week, in peace and harmony, and on the Sabbath they completely abstain from all work, attend church, and rest. They have had a very successful fishery this season. Some of them had already as much as 40 cwt. of fish a man. They were curing their fish clean and good. After I had addressed them, the Hon. Captain Dawe briefly addressed them. Two of the native Helpers also spoke with much feeling and earnestness. When I rose to leave the building, the whole assembly of natives, men, women, and children, somewhat to my surprise, spontaneously gave vent to their feelings in the strains of "God Save the King." The national anthem was, perhaps, never sung with more genuine sincerity than it was that morning by those warmhearted and simple-minded people. We left this Station after Dr. Grenfell had attended, as usual, to all the sick at the place.

Nothing I had seen on Labrador was so impressive as the condition of that populous little harbor on that Sabbath morning. The peaceful rest and quietness, the stillness, the complete hush from the busy labours of the week, in such a community, and in such a neglected and isolated spot, in such desolate and hopeless looking surroundings, gave one at a glance as it were a telescopic view of the practical results of the devoted and unselfish labours of half a dozen generations of Moravian missionaries, men and women.

28. Early in the afternoon of Sunday, 29th of August, we arrived at the Moravian Station of Makovik, the most southerly one they possess. This is situated on a spacious bay, down to which the hills slope on three sides, fairly well covered over considerable areas by small spruce trees. There is no timber there fit for the saw mill; but that there had been large trees there some years ago was evidenced by the presence of their decaying stumps in the forest. This station has thus the very great advantage of having fuel near at hand, the absence of which at some of the other stations forms one of the chief difficulties the mission settlements have to contend with, for there is nothing to burn except wood and blubber, and for several obvious reasons it is not desirable to make fuel of the latter. This station was formed in 1899, and is not yet completely organised. The large building, which contains under one roof the dwelling-house, the church, and the workshops, is very substantial, and shews clearly that the mission has come to stay there. A pier is now in course of construction. Trading has not yet been begun by the mission at this place, but it will be tried soon, on the same lines as at the other stations of the mission. The station is in charge of the Reverend Mr. Townley, assisted by Mrs. Townley. Only two families of the Inuit live there. In

the whole district under charge of Mr. Townley there are 150 of them. At afternoon service there were present some twenty persons, Europeans, natives, and half-breeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Townley had been some years at the northern stations before they were located at Makovik. Mr. Townley is of opinion that the southern natives are much less venturesome and courageous than their northern brethren, which is due, apparently, to their more frequent contact with Europeans, and to a consequent tendency and desire to model their habits of life on those of a white population. They live more on flour and biscuit, and much less on game, than the northern people. They are thus much more dependent on the cod-fishery, and are becoming somewhat timid and fearful of proceeding far inland to hunt and trap. It is no doubt owing to this state of matters that the mission teaches at this station the children of the "settlers" and of the natives together in the same classes, contrary to what is the practice of the mission at other stations. Some twenty children are boarded at the mission to attend school during the winter. The mission house has ample accommodation for all those inmates. Such a mode of life must exert a profound influence on the next generation of men in that locality. They will doubtless become less and less "native."

A good example of the resource and industry of the Mission was afforded by the presence of a small but handsome craft, riding at anchor off the new wharf. This vessel had been built at the station.

It did not appear to me that the garden crops, with the exception of the turnips, looked as well as at Nain and Okak. It was also observed that the cabbages at Makovik were being attacked by caterpillars. This neighbourhood has at present no trade, and resident settlers being also few, it is not a place of call for the subsidized steamers.

39. It does not seem to me that very much more can be done in the way of tuition for the Innuite race than is now being carried out by the Moravians. The proportion of persons that can read would certainly compare very favourably with that of several white communities known to me. It is true that on the Innuite coast there is no prison, no police, no magistrate. But it would not appear that these adjuncts of civilization, necessary elsewhere, are required there, so far as the maintenance of order is concerned. The moral control of the Mission, which has been so effective in the past, would appear to be sufficient at the present time. That the moral influence of missionary work was at first under-estimated both by the Mission itself and by the King in Council is clearly shown by the Order in Council of 3rd May, 1769 (Appendix B. 2), from which it appears that the Mission asked for the protection of a small garrison, and the Government proposed to furnish the Mission with fifty muskets, and ammunition. Fortunately neither proposal was acted on. Sickness, especially in epidemic form, is undoubtedly the great danger of the race. To guard against that the first and most pressing need is to keep out epidemic disease, and to prevent the removal of the natives from their own country; and the next is to provide them, if possible, with more facilities for medical treatment. One could hardly presume to offer advice to people of such great experience as the Moravians, but to myself personally it would appear desirable and advantageous that there should be a medical missionary at each station, wherever this is found possible.

The natives are spread over some four or five hundred statute miles of coast, from the Makovik district to that of Port Burwell. In the whole of that storm-torn coast there is only one resident medical man, Dr. Hutton, and one small cottage hospital—both hospital and doctor being maintained by the Moravian Mission at Okak, with the help of \$200 a year from the Government of Newfoundland. Okak is not very far from being central for the native coast, yet the majority of the people on the coast are necessarily, to a large extent, cut off from medical assistance. In the event, however, of an epidemic, similar to those mentioned above, breaking out, Dr. Hutton would probably be able to reach it after some time. It has already been mentioned here that the services of Dr. Hutton, and the use

of the hospital at Okak, or at the disposal of any person that requires them, irrespective of creed or colour. Fishermen frequently avail themselves of his services

40 After all I have seen of the work of this mission on Labrador, I am bound to say that I know of no body of men and women that more deserve respect, sympathy, and encouragement in their lonesome, completely unselfish, and devoted work, for which they receive no reward in this world, seldom even approbation or recognition. Fortunately their high and unflinching sense of duty is sufficient to carry them on in their secluded labour, to which they cheerfully give their lives in the very best Christian spirit.

At Makovik there was an end of my visit to the Innuits and to the Moravian Settlements on the Labrador Coast. Although my stay was very short and my acquaintance with the Innuits consequently only superficial, still I saw enough of them to be able to say that they are a most interesting race, and one can only regret that their future as a people looks so doubtful.

The Moravian establishment for the coast was at the time of my visit, as follows:—

At Nain, founded 1771. President, Bishop Martin, and Mrs. Martin; Trade Inspector Schmidt. Natives	270
At Okak, founded 1776. Mr. Simon, Mr. Martin, Mr. Hilbig, and their wives; Dr. and Mrs. Hutton, (a trained nurse on the way from England). Natives	350
At Hopedale, founded 1782. Mr. Hettasch and Mr. Lens, with their wives, and Mr. Guleby, Store Agent. Natives	250
At Hebron, founded 1834. Mr. Asbol, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Bohlman, and their wives. Natives	183
At Ramah, founded 1871. Mr. Gericke and Mr. Filschke. (Not visited by me)	
At Makovik, founded 1899. Mrs. and Mrs. Townley. Natives	150
At Port Burwell, founded 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Waldmann and Mr. Voisey, a "settler." Natives	48

This gives a total native population of 1,251, under missionary care, without including Nachvak. This number comprises "settlers," but not the 30 heathen, who would belong to the Nachvak district.

41. It would appear from the Records of this Colony that the Moravian Mission was invited to Labrador by Governor Hugh Palliser of Newfoundland, who, in the Proclamation of 8th April, 1765 (App. C. hereto), says, "I have invited Interpreters and Missionaries to go amongst them (the Indians on the Coast of Labrador) to instruct them in the principles of Religion, and to improve their minds and remove their prejudices against us." The name of the Moravian Mission probably presented itself in this connection from the fact, no doubt well known to the Governor, that the Moravian, John Christian Ehrhardt, who "wished to commence a mission among the Eskimos in Labrador," had, with five companions, been murdered by the natives in 1752. It would also seem from the Proclamation of 30th April, 1765 (Appendix D), that the mission was under the special protection of the King. By the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, issued in conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the Coast of Labrador was put "under the care and inspection of Our Governor of Newfoundland." It is evident from this that the British Government lost no time in concerting the wise measure of settling the Mission on that coast.

The attitude of the Government towards the Mission, and the terms on which they received protection and grants of land, is sufficiently well shewn in Governor Shuldham's Proclamation of 17th March, 1774 (Appendix F).

That the Government of the day was aware of the value of the presence of the missionaries among the natives of the Coast in other ways

than imparting religious instruction, is made clear enough by the Governor's Proclamation of 4th May, 1772, (Appendix E), in which the Mission is enjoined to prevent the natives from "strolling" southward without a permission in writing for so doing. This was to impose on the Mission a police duty, and was done because "many barbarous murders have been committed by both sides, by the English upon the savages and by the savages upon the English."

Of the many Proclamations of that period connected with the Coast of Labrador that cast light on the relations that existed between the Governor of Newfoundland and the mission, perhaps one of the most interesting and significant is that which emanated from Governor Shuldham on the 3rd August, 1774, (Appendix G), in an Order addressed by His Excellency to the officer then in command of the Garrison of twenty men at York Fort at Pitt's Harbour, in Chateau Bay, where a detachment was kept all the year round in a strong blockhouse, erected in 1766 by command of the King, the principal object of which was the "securing such boats and fishing craft as the fishers may leave there in the winter from being stolen or destroyed by either savages or banditti crews resorting to that coast from the colonies." The extract given in Appendix G. shows that when the Coast of Labrador was transferred from Newfoundland to Quebec, there still remained on the officer who was Governor of Newfoundland the official obligation "that I do also countenance and protect, as much as in me lies, the establishments formed under the King's Authority by the Society of the Unitas Fratrum to the west of the Straits of Belle Isle."

From this it appears that the *de facto* control and protection exercised by the Government of Newfoundland over the Moravian Mission and their charges on the Coast of Labrador, were not interrupted by the temporary *de jure* transfer of the Coast to Quebec, a transfer which was thus manifestly not made on considerations connected with the native inhabitants of the Labrador Coast. It would seem, therefore, that from its first arrival on the Coast to this day, the Moravian Mission has, without break or interruption, had "the countenance and protection" of the Government of Newfoundland. It is a pleasant duty to record that the present Government has recently given practical effect to this traditional policy, by grants of land, by exemption from Customs' dues, and by a subsidy to the hospital at Okak.

42. There could be no more practical way of giving public recognition to the valuable and devoted labours of the mission; and certainly no other method could be equally gratifying to Bishop Martin and his colleagues. No one could overlook what the Mission has done for the religious and for the secular education of the native, or fail to see how greatly they have improved the economic and domestic condition of the Esquimaux, but it is quite possible for one to pass over what is probably the greatest of all the services the Mission has rendered to that race, by which is meant its Preservation. The probability is considerable that, in spite of their inhospitable climate, the Inuit, without the presence and protection of the Mission, would before now have gone the way of the red man of America, of the aboriginal Tasmania, of the Beothic of Newfoundland, &c. Of Beothics, Prowse says, in his monumental History of Newfoundland: "There could be no doubt that the settlers hunted them like wolves, and shot them in cold blood wherever they encountered them." This is strong language, but it is not by any means incompatible with the terms of a Proclamation by Governor Byron in 1769, terms that his successor found it necessary to repeat in 1772.

That the aboriginals were treated with ruthless barbarity, both on this Island and on the coast of Labrador, is certain; it is also abundantly evident that this was known to the Government, which repeatedly expressed "the King's abhorrence" of these deeds. But it would appear from the records that these enormities were perpetrated, principally at least, not by the settlers, but by "irregular crews," by "banditti crews," who were on the coast only temporarily and did not reside in these countries. It is plain enough that the destruction by violence of the Esqui-

maux on the Labrador coast of Newfoundland ceased with the advent of the Moravian Mission. It would, therefore, seem that we owe to the mission the fact that the Inuit race now exists still as such.

That the aboriginal population of the Labrador coast was considerable where there is now not a single person is clear from a letter from the Governor of Newfoundland to the Governor of Quebec, of 14th August, 1767, in which it is stated that "500 of the savages were then encamped under the protection of the King's ships in Chateau Bay." Natives have ceased to exist on the several hundred miles of the Labrador coast that lies south of the Moravian establishments.

It now becomes a question of great interest whether what survives of the Inuit race may, under the guidance and care of the mission, and after weeding out by so much epidemic disease, become accustomed to their changed circumstances, steady themselves in numbers, and then begin a new growth. This is not hopeless, because, as was found at Killinek by actual observation, and as is demonstrated by the survival of so many of the race after the recurrent ravages of epidemic disease, the birth rate is high. In that prime factor in the problem, in the devotion of the mission, and in the aid and support they will continue to have from this Government, there is hope.

43. On the 27th we called in at the fishing centre at Tarnavik. The harbour there is very small but extremely good, and very picturesque. The establishment was under the care of Captain Bartlett, and its condition was certainly creditable to that gentleman. There had been a fair fishing, but it had rather fallen off during the week prior to our visit. The sabbath was being fully observed, with complete cessation from all work, by all the fishermen about the station. Captain Bartlett, like all other agents on the coast, was to proceed south early in October. His house, a good, comfortable, clean, substantial dwelling, will then be occupied by a Mr Evans, who is a permanent resident on the coast. Mr Evans traps and shoots in winter. There are many foxes to be had on that part of the coast. Last year grouse were very plentiful in that district. Mr Evans was of opinion that this was caused by the great forest fires that raged inland during the previous summer, and drove the birds down on the naked coast, where there was nothing to burn. Some men killed from 700 to 800 grouse each. The snow sleighs were often loaded with them. This took place at a time when the killing of these birds was prohibited by the law of Newfoundland, a fact which not improbably was unknown to these hunters and trappers; but in any case they would believe that the law did not apply to the Labrador coast, even if they knew it was the law of Newfoundland.

We passed the night very quietly and comfortably on the *Fiona* in Long Tickle.

44. We left our anchorage at Long Tickle at daylight on the 28th August and in the forenoon landed at Holton Island, a St. John's fishing station. They had nearly finished a fair fishing at this place. Large quantities of fish were spread out on rocks and stones drying. The fishing establishments were all busy washing the salt off the fish that were being taken out of the stacked piles, in which they had lain covered by salt spread between the layers for about three weeks. From these piles they were being put into large tubs where they were soured by mops, in sea water, to remove the adherent salt. Then the fish were thrown by a steel pitchfork into a large trough, whence they are stacked to drip before they are put out on the stones to dry in the sun. The drying takes three days of good sunny weather. The livers were being put into great puncheons where they were left to ferment, gradually giving out cod-liver oil, which in the unrefined state is nearly as dark as porter, and looks in that condition rather unpalatable. About 60 cwts. of fish there will yield one puncheon of livers.

45. At one o'clock we landed at Horse Harbour, one of the principal fishing centres of the coast. There they had had a very prosperous fish-

ing, and would load over 40,000 cwts. of dry fish. Several vessels were there waiting for fish. The rocks (small hills) were more than half covered with drying fish, which presented a splendid appearance. With Mr. Parsons, the able representative of C. Dawe & Co., I saw some lots of the largest and best fish we had seen during the season. They were being carefully prepared, and looked clean and pleasing. The harbour is a fine one, and absolutely protected from everything. A store is kept there for supplying employees and "settlers" during the fishing season. We left Horse Harbour at 1.30 p.m. for Indian Harbour, much pleased with what we had seen. At Indian Harbour astronomical observations were again made to determine the rate of our chronometers, as we had made similar observations here on our journey northwards. The fishing had not been very successful at this place. The ships waiting for cargoes were then loading.

Another visit was paid to the hospital of the Deep Sea Mission at this place, the doctor and nurse of which had been kept busy with patients during our absence. We were very glad to learn that the Officer of the Hudson Bay Company that we had brought from Cartwright in a critical condition had, with hospital care, made a very good recovery, and had already left. There were still one or two convalescents from diphtheria and typhoid fever in hospital.

46. The weather had for some days been all that could be wished. In the evening of the 28th there was a display of a brilliant aurora, which became obscured by clouds from the east. At daylight next morning the fog was so dense that one could barely see one end of the *Fiona* from the other end. In spite of this, the Hon. Captain Dawe and Captain English managed to get the steamer outside, and to make way for Cartwright. The sea became very boisterous in a strong breeze, but we arrived at Cartwright between one and two in the afternoon. It was found that Professor Curtis and Stebbins, of the famous Lick Observatory, had all their preparations complete for observing the eclipse of the sun next morning. It was arranged that with our theodolites and chronometers we should observe contact of the sun and moon. Next morning however, was dull and cloudy, with fog hanging about the hills, and with only occasional breaks, imperfect and for short intervals, in the slowly moving clouds. The only glimpses had of the eclipse began when the moon had already covered about a fifth of the sun, down to the time when the eclipse was about one-fourth from totality, after which we saw nothing more for about an hour, when the sun came out brilliantly. We learned afterwards that twenty miles further down the coast the whole eclipse was perfectly visible from beginning to end.

At noon on the 30th I went on board the *Seyla* to proceed direct to St. John's to receive there His Serene Highness, Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, with the first division of the Cruiser Squadron under his command. Messrs. Reeve and Cleminson were left to proceed to Chateau Bay, to exchange time signals with Dr. Klotz by telegraph, which they succeeded in doing. The exact results have not been obtained from Canada, where the position of their own geodetic centre is being corrected, so that we are not yet able to determine our meridian distances, which will depend on the starting point in Canada. After a fine weather passage on the *Seyla*, we reached St. John's at 6 a.m. on the 1st September.

47. The meteorology of Labrador is a subject of much interest, and some attention was, therefore, given to it during this visit to the coast. In 1882 the German Seewarte sent as a delegate to the Coast of Labrador Dr. Koch, later Professor of Physics at Freiburg, to establish six Meteorological Stations of the Second Class, at Hopedale, Zoar, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Bama. Observations were to be undertaken by the Moravian Missionaries at these several Stations, and to be continued after the return to Germany of Dr. Koch. The readings were taken at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m., each day. The observations embraced Air Pressure, Air Temperature, Clouds, Wind, and Precipitation. Each Station was furnished with the following instruments:—

Mercurial Barometer; Spirit Thermometer; Maximum Thermometer; Minimum Thermometer; Rain Gauge.

The records of these observations, extending over several years, have been published in Germany by the Deutsche Seewarte in extenso. From these publications for the years 1884 to 1888, and for 1890 to 1891, the figures comprised in the following Tables have been extracted. The observations have been gradually discontinued at most of the Stations, but are still fully carried out at Hebron, though they do not appear to have been published of late. They cannot be carried out fully in winter for precipitation, on account of the wind driving the snow past, or into, the rain gauge; the results arrived at give a Rainfall of about 33 inches. The observations on wind are not accurate by reason of the protected position of the Stations.

The Tables mentioned below will be found as Appendices I to O respectively.

Table I. contains, as an example of the day-to-day variations of temperature, the complete record for the year 1891, given on the Centigrade as well as on the Fahrenheit scale. These observations were taken from the ordinary spirit thermometer at 8 a.m. each morning.

Table II. gives, reduced to Fahrenheit's scale, the mean of the monthly temperatures at 8 a.m., taken at each of the six stations for the number of years specified in the Table.

Table III. shews in Centigrade and in Fahrenheit degrees the mean of all the monthly mean temperatures taken at the six stations; thus, for example, the mean temperature for January (-23.35 C., -19.3 F.), represents the mean 8 a.m. temperature for thirty-five Januaries.

Table IV. is a resumé of the results contained in Tables I, II & III., and reduces to the simplest form the mean annual temperature for the number of years stated in the table at each Station. These readings refer to the temperature as it stood at 8 a.m. each day of the whole year. These annual mean temperatures are given in Centigrade and Fahrenheit degrees. The mean annual 8 a.m. temperature of the six Stations (-5.37 C.; 22.33 F.) thus refers to the mean temperature for thirty-five years, but not to thirty-five consecutive years.

Tables V and VI present the results of observations taken by the maximum and minimum thermometers. It would appear that there has been very great difficulty in obtaining continuous readings from these instruments, either through their becoming unserviceable or from breakage. Observations for complete years have, however, been found for the Hebron Station for 1890 and 1891, and these are given in Table V., which sets out the greatest maximum and minimum temperature recorded by the maximum and minimum thermometers for each month of those two years.

Table VI in the same way reproduces all the maximum and minimum results from the records at all the different Stations at which the maximum or minimum thermometers could be read during the warmest and the coldest months of the year; thus, if these instruments were observed for January and February, or for July and August, the highest and lowest temperatures for the year would be thereby respectively recorded, although the instruments may not have been in use during the other months of the year. Advantage has been taken of this to make Table VI as full as possible.

Table VII gives temperature observations as far as they have been taken, up to the present time, at Port Barwell.

48. Some attention was given during my visit to the Exports from Labrador. It is not possible to express exactly in figures the commercial value of Labrador to this colony, but the following information, for which I am indebted to Mr. LeMessurier, will give an idea sufficiently near the truth for all present practical purposes:

Total Exports from Labrador for 1905.

1. Dry Codfish—

Direct shipments to market—qtls.	342,219	
Shipped to Newfoundland	392,393	
Total Labrador catch	734,612, at \$4,	\$2,938,448
2. Salmon—tierces	1,698	36,638
3. Trout—barrels	159½	914
4. Cod Oil—tuns	67	4,840
5. Whale Oil—tuns	11,016	11,018
6. Whale Bone—tuns	269½	3,180
7. Furs . . . . .	..	32,976
8. Seal Skins . . . . .	..	47
9. Lumber—feet	4,593	48,823
10. Old Junk . . . . .	..	15
11. Seal Oil—tuns	25	1,500
12. Feathers—lbs.	1,432	187
12. Laths—M . . . . .	..	4,120
		<u>\$3,682,503</u>

It may, therefore, be said that the Exports from the Labrador coast amounted in 1905, in round numbers, to three million dollars. It has, however, to be pointed out that the Labrador fishery was last season exceptionally good. The above figures would seem to shew that practically, in round numbers, the Labrador coast will, this season at least, yield about half the export of dry cod from the colony. There need be no doubt that this fishery could be made more productive still by providing greater facilities for the prosecution of that important industry, and by pushing it further towards the north. In the above total there are included the—

49. Exports of the Moravian Church and Missionary Agency from Labrador, for the years 1885, 1895 and 1905.

Articles.	1885.		1895.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish	2,680 qtls.	\$7,110	2,904 qtls.	88,185	4,035 qtls.	\$21,149
Trout	570 brls.	2,870	787 brls.	3,720	708 brls.	4,788
Skin Boots	632 prs.	490	230 prs.	437	3,224 prs.	5,849
Seal Oil	313 eks.	11,185	194 eks.	6,120	353 prs.	7,290
Cod Oil	3 "	35	3 "	118	41 "	910
Cod Liver Oil	7 "	649	6 "	375	3 "	96
Furs	16 "	2,025	6 pgs.	1,720	11 pgs.	7,000
Dry Seal Skins	13 "	290	.....	.....	5 "	100
Salted Seal Skins	14 "	425	8 pgs.	190	7 "	290
Reindeer Skins	30 pgs.	1,025	72 "	1,000	5 "	890
Straw work and } Curios }	.....	200	2 "	60	15 "	150
Feathers . . . . .	.....	.....	4 "	15	12 "	150
Salmon	37 tes.	407	5 tes.	84	6 tes.	50
Totals . . . . .	.....	\$28,142	.....	\$22,024	.....	\$48,442

The Exports for 1904 were of the value of \$43,028, made up of—

Codfish	\$23,157
Seal Oil	5,985
Trout	4,450
Furs	3,815
Boots	3,440
Deer Skins	1,095
Other articles	1,476
	<u>\$43,018</u>

The approximate cost of freight to and from the stations is \$20,000.

For the above interesting figures I am indebted to Mr. R. G. Rendell, of St John's. Their significance consists principally in the important advance they demonstrate in the economical evolution of the Inuit, in the proof they supply that the industrial advance of the native is highly creditable to the mission that trains and teaches them into becoming a civilized people.

In an unsigned and undated memorandum, evidently written by Mr. Simms, Justice of the Peace for Labrador in 1827, the following interesting passage occurs, which throws some light on the economic condition of the native at that date:—"The Moravian settlements were established so far back as 1760 for the purpose of converting the Esquimaux Indians to Christianity, which is at the present day their primary object. The number of Indians at each establishment is thus stated on the authority of Mr. Stork, the senior Missionary residing at Hopedale: Okak, 350; Nain, 265; and Hopedale, 185. Their trade with the Indians is comparatively trifling, as appears from the following return from the Hopedale establishments for the last twelve months, viz: 64 fox skins, 4 martin cat skins, 8 tons of seal oil. Mr. Stork however told us the returns on one very favourable year met the whole of the expenses of the Labrador Mission. One small brig annually takes their supplies from London, and returns to the same place with their collection of fur and seal oil." From the above it would appear that the populations of Okak and Nain are to-day the same in point of numbers as they were in 1827. But these returns shew that their condition of life must be very different.

50. The few figures given above, though only approximate, will suffice to indicate in a general way to what extent Newfoundland as a whole is indebted to the merchants that animate this industry, and to the fishermen and fisherwomen that proceed to Labrador to carry on this most important fishery. If these considerations receive due weight, it will certainly be admitted that those that engage in the fishery there, whether as permanent or as temporary residents, should receive every assistance, and every facility, both public and private, that can be given to them. The directions in which this could best be done would probably be these:—

1. Improved steam communication.
2. Improved telegraphic communication.
3. Facilities for navigation.
4. The regulation of the river fishery.
5. The observance of close time for game and fur animals.
6. The prevention of forest fires.
7. More school accommodation, and more teachers for Europeans and "settlers" in the south.
8. Vaccination.
9. A legal prohibition against the removal of the aboriginal natives from their own country.
10. Improved Locomotion.

I have not added to this list the medical requirements. These, as shewn above, leave something to be desired; but, thanks to the one doctor and staff, and the one hospital of the Moravian Mission; and to the two hospitals, and the hospital steamer *Strathcona*, of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, to its highly qualified medical officers and its trained nurses, these needs are already to a considerable extent met, for the summer months especially; and the usefulness of these mission establishments would, of course, be increased in proportion as steam and telegraphic communication were improved, by increasing the number of places of call, the frequency of voyages, and by extending the length of coast line visited.

51. In the medical work the Government already takes a direct part, for in addition to the contributions in money given by the Government to the two Missions, a medical officer is employed by the Government to visit the coast during the summer months. He travels on the subsidised mail steamer, and sees patients on board, and also visits the sick ashore when this is possible. Last year this officer performed eight such trips, which cost the public treasury \$2,051. In addition to this a sum of \$500 was paid for the passage home of sick people, giving a total of \$2,601 expended by the Government on this service. The returns of the work done by this officer are not so complete as would enable one to form an accurate estimate of the value of the services performed, which will be easy to understand if one remembers that he has only a very short space of time at disposal at each place of call, and has but little leisure to spare then for clerical work.

The eight trips may, however, be summarized thus:—

1st trip, from June 17 to June 24, patients seen	..	94
2nd " June 29 to July 9, "	..	204
3rd " July 4 to July 28, "	..	224
4th " July 31 to August 11, "	..	383
5th " August 18 to August 29, "	...	236
6th " Sept. 4 to Sept. 17, "	..	211
7th " Sept. 24 to Oct 15, "	..	167
8th " Oct. 22 to Nov. 1, "	...	36
Total	...	1,460

The subsidised steamer is not fitted up in any way as a hospital ship, so that the work of the medical officer is chiefly of the kind that would be performed in dispensary practice. But in addition to that, the medical officer is able to remove bad cases on the steamer to hospital or elsewhere. Many of the cases seen by him are not serious, and they cannot be completely analysed from the returns. No doubt this officer is, however, able to relieve much suffering. In the fourth trip, for example, it appears he treated fifty-five cases of chest complaint, including twenty-nine cases of influenza, twelve of bronchitis, one of pneumonia, two of pleurisy, one cardiac, forty-two rheumatic, and twenty-eight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Naturally, the more serious cases are treated in the mission hospitals.

It would seem not improbable that the Government had in mind in entering into this arrangement the last report of Judge Pinsent, who wrote, "While on this subject, I beg leave to recommend to the Government, what would be very useful and acceptable to the residents and to those resorting to Labrador during the fishing season, that a medical man should be sent in the Circuit vessel, for the purpose of attending to cases of accident and sickness, which continually occur among the thousands of people congregated there in the summer; there is no doctor residing on the Coast of Labrador. The medicines supplied by the Government to me, I dispensed as usual among the people, to whom they were of great use and highly valued."

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

52. This is carried on from June to October by a steamer that proceeds from St. John's as far as Nain once every two weeks. This line is undoubtedly a great public convenience. It receives a subsidy of \$18,000 a year from the Government. It appeared from last year's transactions that the accommodation supplied by this vessel was, at least at times, especially at the opening of the season, hardly sufficient. Taking into consideration the magnificence of the scenery, the extreme salubrity of the climate from about the middle of July to the middle of September, the coast should, were good steamer accommodation provided, become a regular and favourable holiday resort. But the finest scenery lies north of Nain. Could the steamers run as far as Hebron or Nachvak, or could a small vessel keep up a service from July to September between Nain and Nachvak, this would suit both the traveller and the fishing community, and would facilitate the extension of a profitable fishery further northward.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

53. The present state of telegraphic communication has been described in paragraph 12. It will be sufficient to state here that this matter has already received the close attention of the Government, and that steps have been taken that will ensure regular telegraphic communication before the end of next season from St. John's to the most northerly telegraph station on the coast of Labrador.

FACILITIES TO NAVIGATION.

54. The navigation of the coast would be very considerably facilitated by the erection of a certain number of beacons at prominent points, and by marking some of the cliffs and rocks with paint, &c. The services of a small steamer for a single season could do much in carrying this out. At present some half dozen to half a score of harbours have been surveyed on the coast. It would be of much advantage if these could be connected by a surveyed or marked track. It appeared also that good photographs of the coast outline at certain places would be of much use, especially to the stranger. Thus at Hebron we found great difficulty in finding the harbour, and did not succeed in identifying Nachvak.

REGULATION OF THE RIVER FISHERY.

55. This merely requires to be put on the same footing as in Newfoundland. In other words, all that is necessary is that the law should be carried out. The first and principal desideratum is that the law should be made known, and that it is to be adhered to. Were this once made clear, and if those that have a claim to consideration in respect of rights more or less of a proscriptive nature were equitably dealt with, there can be but little doubt that the fishery regulations would be duly observed by a community that has for many years shewn such a singular sense of observance of law and order.

THE OBSERVANCE OF A CLOSE TIME FOR GAME.

56. It was mentioned in paragraph 22 that at Hopedale the natives have come to some understanding to not kill certain fur animals during the time they are of little value, and that fishermen were shooting young foxes when the fur was practically useless. These questions require to be carefully considered on the spot; after which the efforts of the residents to establish the necessary close time should have the sanction and force of law. This would extend also to the caribou. The future of the eider duck comes under the same category. It appears that with improved boats the natives are able to visit the "Duck Islands," and to carry off the eggs of the eider duck by thousands. This, if continued, will soon destroy that bird.

FOREST FIRES.

57. There are perhaps no questions connected with the administration of Labrador of greater importance and more pressing than those concerning forest fires. There seems to be a general idea in this Colony among those that have not been along the coast of Labrador that it is a country rich in forests. There could be no greater mistake. North of Okak there are neither trees nor bushes, and what makes this all the more serious is the absence of peat and turf. The coast is one of naked, hard rock, all the Northern part practically destitute of fuel of any kind. On the Southern portion there are some forests inland, along river courses, and on protected hollows and hillsides, but these are being devastated by fire. The cause of these destructive conflagrations was variously given: such as carelessness in lighting fires, and neglect to extinguish them; to greasy gun wads used sometimes in shooting; and to lightning. The thin layer of moss and lichens that covers a great deal of the Labrador country is, when it is dried up by two or three months drought, very inflammable, easy to set on fire, and difficult to extinguish. Like trees in such soil and climate, the moss bed reproduces itself very slowly. As these fires have been greatly more common in recent years, and as thunderstorms are very rare, lightning can hardly be responsible for them. The real causes are deserving of the most serious consideration, for the conservation of the Labrador forests is for that coast of even greater importance than the preservation of the forests of Newfoundland itself. Wood, it has to be remembered, is the only source of fuel on the coast. It has already to be procured with great labour and at heavy cost, in many places. Trees grow there so slowly on account of the very short summer that the prospects of re-forestation are not encouraging. It is in fact very improbable that anyone will undertake it. The line of action indicated would therefore seem to be to guard and economise the forests that now exist. The conservation of the forests of this Island in the interests of the fishermen is so well recognised and understood that a three mile margin is preserved for them all round the Island on all the Crown lands of the Colony. On Newfoundland it would be greatly easier to procure fuel and timber from elsewhere than would be the case on the Labrador coast. The Island possesses also unlimited supplies of fuel in the form of peat, apparently also valuable beds of coal, neither of which is found on the Labrador Coast.

The Labrador fishery would seem to be nearly as important as the fishery on the Newfoundland Coast, a fact that should never be lost sight of in this Colony. From that point of view, therefore, it becomes a question of the most serious importance to preserve what forests we still possess in Labrador. The recent destruction of the forests by fire in the Hopedale district, for example, will and must soon be felt in the decreasing production of game, of mink, and other furs. It is also certain that the effect cannot but be unfavourable on a climate already rigorous in the extreme. I would earnestly urge that a careful examination should be made of all the forest areas, to determine their nature, condition, and extent; that searching investigation be made as to the cause of fires and how to prevent them; and that all necessary restrictions be imposed on those to whom timber concessions are granted on the Labrador Coast.

This question is by no means a new one. Its importance was fully recognised in the Act 10 and 11 Gul. III., c. 25, (1699), of which, section 12 enacted "That no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time after the said twenty-fifth day of March, rind any of the trees there standing or growing upon any occasion whatsoever, nor shall, by any ways or means whatsoever, set on fire any of the woods of the said country or do cause to be done any damage, detriment or destruction to the same, for any use or uses whatsoever, except only for necessary fuel for the ships and inhabitants, &c." Again, "Firing the woods" in the Chateau Bay district is classed among "the most heinous crimes" and "other enormities" by Governor Shuldham in 1772. The Governor's Order of 23rd July, 1767, shews what was done then to try to preserve the Labrador forests (Appendix H.)

In consequence of a fire that burned for several weeks in the same southerly parts of Labrador, the Governor, at a later date, threatened to prevent whale fishers from coming to the coast. Chappell says of a great fire in the district of Anse à Loup, that the forest fires frightened away the deer, and poisoned the fish by the turpentine that ran into the rivers. The records of the Colony shew clearly that the great importance of the question was fully realised, but the Government has clearly been unable to deal with it effectually.

Co-operation with the Dominion Government might be serviceable in the matter of fire prevention. It is stated by Mr. Madison Grant, in the Seventh Annual Report of the New York Zoological Society, of the woodland caribou, "In the country to the north and east of Lake St. John and on the southern watershed of Labrador, it has been nearly exterminated, presumably by the devastating fires which have swept over this district in recent years."

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

58. This is a subject the vast importance of which has come to be fully appreciated by both the Government and the public generally in this Colony, and which therefore requires no advocacy. Education so far as the Innuït is concerned is already fully provided for. The Moravian Mission now completely covers the whole of the northern part of the the Coast, and its education may safely be left in their hands. But there remains the southern part of the Coast, the needs of the children of permanent and temporary residents. These requirements are well worthy of consideration, as at present they are not sufficiently met.

The following Table will suffice to shew what is now being done in this respect, as it is made up of Returns for the last year:

RETURNS OF LABRADOR SCHOOLS FOR 1905.

LOCALITY.	DENOMINATIONS.		
	SCHOLARS, R. Catholic.	SCHOLARS, Methodist.	SCHOLARS, Ch. of Eng.
Blanc Sablon	16	.....	.....
Diable Bay	6	.....	.....
L'anse au Loup	8	.....	22
West St. Modiste and Pied Noir . . . . .	.....	16	.....
Carroll's	40	.....	.....
Chatelet	15	.....	.....
Camp Islands	9	.....	.....
Red Bay	12	.....	.....
Forteau .. .. .	.....	20	.....
Square Island .. .. .	.....	37	.....
Spotted Island .. .. .	.....	23	.....
Sandwich Bay .. .. .	.....	22	.....
Grand Village .. .. .	.....	18	.....
Lance à Clair .. .. .	.....	27	24
Henley .. .. .	.....	.....	11
Cape Charles .. .. .	.....	.....	23
Battle Harbour .. .. .	.....	.....	35
Cartwright .. .. .	.....	.....	43
Scholars	106	163	158
Total Scholars .. .. .	.....	.....	427

Cost, about \$2,083, or for each scholar \$4.88

VACCINATION.

59. It has been stated already that the Inuit population is unvaccinated. This is a great danger, and it should certainly be provided against. No doubt the Moravian Mission could be induced to undertake this task. A certain amount of vaccination has been performed on the South Coast. It appears that one year Judge Pinsent was accompanied to the Labrador by an Edinburgh Medical Student who vaccinated some 700 people during the Circuit tour. One noteworthy incident in the same Circuit is that the Judge and Mr. Crowdy went to North West River, at the head of Hamilton Inlet, and there vaccinated nearly 200 Indians. It seems that the Government has also paid fees to the Medical officers of ships of war, for vaccinations performed on the Coast. But it would manifestly be desirable that the residents, without respect of race, should be systematically vaccinated.

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIVES.

60. In Appendix E, it will be seen how Governor Shuldham put on the Moravian Mission the duty of preventing the Esquimaux from "strolling" southward. The object seems to have been to prevent collision with Europeans. The chief reasons against their being removed now from their own country are, that it is already under-populated, that they are fairly comfortable and progressive at home, that they have nothing to gain by going abroad, and that experience has shewn how they bring back with them deadly disease. They have not been taken away from their own country for any commendable purpose, and it would be to their advantage were their deportation absolutely prohibited.

IMPROVED LOCOMOTION.

61. Locomotion on the Labrador coast is a question that soon presents itself to the traveller there, and it certainly is well worth serious attention. It has been mentioned above that in winter travelling is effected by Europeans "settlers," and natives, by means of dog sleighs. In summer, travelling can be done only by sea. The real travelling time of the residents, of the missionaries for example, is winter, beginning about the end of December. It would seem that it would be very desirable to consider whether the dog should in this service not give place to the reindeer.— This question has been considered in Newfoundland before now. It was brought before the House of Assembly by Mr. Boone on the 26th March, 1884, in a remarkable speech, which shews that Mr. Boone had given much study to the subject. The proposal to introduce reindeer from Scandinavia was not brought forward as a substantive question, but in connection with the suppression of the dog and the encouragement of sheep-farming, the sheep and the dog being found incompatible. Mr. Boone, in his thoughtful remarks, said: "The main point about the reindeer is that he is a harmless animal, and works destruction upon nothing. He can do all the work a dog can do and a great deal more, and is perfectly harmless, humble and submissive." Mr. Boone described in a masterly manner the speed and strength of the reindeer, its usefulness in supplying food and clothing, &c., to its owner. In the discussion that ensued it was suggested by Sir Robert (then Mr.) Bond, that a premium might be offered for domesticating the native caribou. But the House did not appear to take Mr. Boone's suggestions seriously. The Assembly had not before it then the example and the experience of the Americans in Alaska, which puts the question to-day on a different plane. The advantages of using the reindeer in place of the dog would be enormous. The dog is of very little use for any other purpose than draught. He is unfit to be eaten; and as he has to carry his food with him, he cannot, without relays of provisions on the way, proceed on a long journey. He is at best a small and weak animal compared to a reindeer. He is, moreover, a savage, often a dangerous brute, and he makes it impossible to keep any other domestic animal that would be useful as food to man.

A great deal of guidance in considering this question may be obtained from the several reports on the American experiment with reindeer

in Alaska. The serious importance of the question justifies a resumé of these, which is given in what follows.

In 1891 the question of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska was raised by Dr. Sheldon Jackson. The Esquimaux were threatened by extinction from want of food. White men had driven away the game, or destroyed it, and had depleted the salmon fishery by netting the rivers. It was found that the residents of Eastern Siberia derived their subsistence chiefly from the reindeer, even to a greater extent than do the Laps. It was therefore deemed desirable that the reindeer should be introduced for the use of the Alaskan Esquimaux. Congress having refused to grant an appropriation for that purpose in 1891, \$2,146 was raised by private subscription for the purchase of reindeer. With this sum 187 deer were brought from Siberia, with regular herdsmen, to whom a certain number of Alaskan Esquimaux were apprenticed as herdsmen and teamsters. From 1892 to 1904, 1,280 deer were imported from Eastern Siberia to Alaska, and in 1904 the total number of fawns surviving was 10,267. In the official report of the Commissioner for Education, published 1905, it is stated, "It is perfectly safe to predict from the inspection of the annual per cent of increase, the doubling of the herd every three years." All the female deer are preserved. The males are used as food, or trained to harness. Allotments of 50 deer are made to those natives that underwent apprenticeship. Seven Lap families, on account of being more civilized than Siberians, were in 1894 employed to take charge of the Siberian deer in Alaska, and to teach the Esquimaux. Between December 1, 1899, and May 31, 1900, the United States ran a mail by reindeer, under contract, three round trips from St. Michael, at about 63° 30' N., across the Seward Peninsula to Kotzebue, which is inside of the Arctic circle, about 66° 50' north. Each round trip of 1,240 miles was successfully accomplished through an unbroken wilderness without a road or trail. Several relief expeditions to the far north have been successfully carried out by United States officers in Alaska by means of reindeer, when such expeditions would have been impossible by any other means. A contract has lately been entered into to carry a regular winter mail over the 650 miles from Kotzebue to Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, about 71° 20' N. It is said that on these journeys, "when used in relays fifty miles apart, reindeer can transport the mails at the rate of two hundred miles a day."

In 1898 the United States Government imported from Lapland 538 head of choice reindeer trained to harness, 418 sleds, and 411 sets of harness, a few herding dogs, and 50 drivers, some of whom had families, making in all 113 emigrants. These Lapland deer were not for breeding purposes, but only for harness. More than half of them died of starvation after reaching Alaska, as moss had not been provided for them. From 1894 to 1903, Congress has appropriated no less than \$158,000 for the introduction into Alaska of domestic reindeer from Siberia. It has been found that "with careful training the Eskimo make excellent herders." It is thought that in thirty-five years there may be 35,000,000 reindeer in Alaska, with an export of 500,000 carcasses a year. The deer purchased in Siberia from the Chunchus cost \$4.00, from the Tunguse, \$7.50, a head. It is stated by Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor that "the tame reindeer of Siberia was practically the same animal as the wild caribou of Alaska, changed by being domesticated for centuries." This corresponds with the general view of English zoologists, that there is but a single species of reindeer, but presenting local peculiarities. It appears that the Alaskan deer is not equal to the Lapland deer in strength or speed. A pair of the latter can pull a load of 500 or 700 lbs. at the rate of 35 miles a day, and keep that up for weeks at a time. Mr. Armstrong states that a single deer can draw 600 lbs. on a sled, thirty, fifty, and even ninety miles a day. It is said the Lapland deer can in point of speed do 150 to 200 miles a day, and sometimes 20 to 25 miles down hill in one hour. The Alaskan reindeer express has been driven at the rate of 95 miles a day. Reindeer can travel as well at night as in daylight. In Siberia a caravan of 160 sleds is managed by ten men. In summer a reindeer can carry as a fair load a pack of 150 lbs. A good deer can easily carry a fair sized man. The

Tunguse use them in summer as Europeans use mules and horses. The reindeer cow gives about one teacupful of very rich milk, nearly as thick as the best cream, which makes delicious cheese. Mixed with water the milk makes a refreshing drink. From the sinews tough thread is obtained. For most purposes the average weight of a reindeer is put at 400 lbs.

The same moss that covers the plains of Arctic Siberia grows everywhere in Alaska. One of the special cares of the herdsmen is to guard against the burning of this moss, which is easily destroyed by fire, and does not grow for many years afterwards on burned ground. The deer are so gregarious and timid that one herder can look after 1,000 animals.

When the travelling caravan halts, the deer are turned out to pasture untethered, and allowed to wander as they will. They dig up the snow with their powerful, broad hoofs to get at the moss beneath the snow. When the spring comes, they abandon the moss diet for willow sprouts, green grass, and mushrooms. The so-called reindeer moss is botanically a lichen, or "tree-moss," the *Cenocione rangiferina*, or *Cladonia rangiferina*. It is a pretty, white, branched, coralloid moss, which grows thickly on the surface of the rocky ground, and is quite as abundant over the northern part of the American continent as in Siberia. A sample of the "Reindeer moss" that I have, through the kindness of the Hon. H. J. B. Woods, had the opportunity of examining, consists of the *Cladonia rangiferina*, in the branching antler-like stems of which are interlaced two real mosses. The sample is from Alaska, and was, I understand, supplied by Dr. S. Jackson. In many places this moss gives a grey colour to the Labrador hills. The *Cladonia* is of some value as a human food, and it would be well worth the trouble of a thorough examination as to its value in this respect in Labrador, where there is often dearth during the winter. Lichuin is prepared from this *Cladonia*. This lichen was by a royal proclamation of the enlightened despot Gustav III recommended as an article of human food in times of scarcity. Boiled in reindeer milk it is said to be a good and nourishing article of diet. It has been used also for the preparation of spirit.

In the "Enumeration of the Lichens of Newfoundland and Labrador," collected by the Rev. A. C. Waghorne, and authenticated by John W. Eekfoldt, (1895), twenty-two species and thirty-one varieties of *Cladonia* are enumerated. The species includes the *Cladonia rangiferina*, without any variety of that species. In Scotland this *cladonia* is known as the badge of the Clan MacKenzie.

Labrador seems to be so favourably situated for this animal that the introduction of the domestic reindeer there would hardly partake of the nature of an experiment. The caribou is at home in Baffin Land to the north, and is found even up to Grinnel Land, and Grant Land, in 82° N.; and it is a native of the whole Labrador coast from the Chidley Peninsula to Chateau Bay, and as far south as 47° N. in Newfoundland. There need therefore be no doubt that either the Lapland or the Siberian reindeer would thrive either in Newfoundland or on the Labrador coast. There can hardly be any question that both climate and food are suitable. It would be an easy matter for natives or residents of Labrador, who are accustomed to dog sleighs, to learn to handle reindeer. American experience would seem to leave the question open as to whether the reindeer should be imported from Siberia, from the Tunguse, or from Lapland. They might not be procurable from Alaska. But it seems clear that the teachers should be Laps. The Americans found that the deer stand a sea journey remarkably well. Immense herds of reindeer could be run on the Labrador territory, enough to supply the population of that coast with food, to provide them with the means of travel, and to furnish a valuable export. In all probability the industry could be started in a convenient way by the different mission centres. By means of a reindeer post, communication could be kept up easily all winter from one end of Newfoundland to the other, and along the whole length of the Labrador coast. It appears that the Strait of Belle Isle does not become covered by ice in such a manner as would allow a reindeer express to cross there, so that

the Labrador deer would have to be a separate establishment from those on Newfoundland. It should be easy for a reindeer post to go from St. John's to the extreme north of the island in a week in the depth of winter.

In all probability it would be found preferable to follow the American example and import reindeer, instead of attempting to utilise the native caribou. The Siberian and Lapland animals have been domesticated for centuries, which cannot but have had a marked influence on these animals, especially when, as in Lapland, they have been bred as carefully as cattle in other countries. Probably also the importation would in any case be cheaper in the end. It would be necessary to begin with a considerable herd of say not less than 300 to 500 animals, enough for one shipment, and some experienced Laps would have to be brought to this country to look after them and train others to do so.

Were an effort to be made to domesticate and train the native caribou, as suggested by Sir Robert Bond in 1884, that could, no doubt, be earlier done in Newfoundland than on the Labrador coast.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

62. The above suggestions for improving administration in Labrador naturally raise the questions of the total population, and representation.

The summer and the winter populations of Labrador are very different, owing to the fact that a great many families proceed from Newfoundland to that coast for about four months, from sometime in June to sometime in October, for the summer fishery. I am indebted to Mr. Le-Messurier (who it may be mentioned, has personal knowledge of the coast of Labrador) for information on that point. During the season last past 14,229 persons cleared from Newfoundland ports for the Labrador fishery. The same gentleman estimates "that 6,000 or 7,000 people who, in the early part of the year fish on the treaty coast and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, go direct to Labrador without clearing for there, and on the yearly fishing certificates issued to them in the spring." The largest number cleared during the last twelve years was in 1894, viz., 14,651. The smallest number was in 1900, viz., 10,679. The mean number annually cleared for the last twelve years is 12,333. The total average number of people that proceed to Labrador for the summer fishery would therefore be about one score thousand, but that number was considerably exceeded last year. To this has to be added 4,000 residents (The number given in the 1901 census is 3,947). The summer population of Labrador may therefore be fairly set down in round numbers at from 20,000 to 25,000; the winter population at 4,000. Of these, as shown above, some 1,300 are native Inuit, or "settlers," about Mission settlements.

At the present time Labrador has no direct representation in the Legislature of the Colony, nor is it the special duty of any Minister of the Crown to make any specific study of the requirements of that great dependency. One may say unhesitatingly that it would have been better for Labrador, and for the Colony, that more attention had been given to this question many years ago. The matter of representation has indeed been brought up before now in a direct form. Nothing, however, came of it. On the 31st October, 1863, the Secretary of State wrote to the Governor of Newfoundland: "With reference to the imposition by this Act of duties on persons inhabiting the Coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland." But Labrador was not so important then as it is at the present day, and its resident population was not nearly so advanced as is the case at this moment. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of extending the franchise to Labrador; such as the great length of coast; the sparse population; the difference in race of a large number of the residents; the difficulty of procuring their representation through a member or members that would really be familiar with the circumstances of the coast, and be

in direct touch with their constituents. The question of education presents no difficulty. The Europeans, the "settlers," the aboriginal Inuit, are all sufficiently well educated to exercise the franchise in an intelligent manner. All resident voters could read and write. It may, however, be doubted that the franchise would be an advantage to the aboriginals, who are probably happier and more settled as they now are, left to the Mission.

If, however, the difficulties of representation hinted at above are considered to be too great to be easily overcome, then there remains the obvious alternative of appointing a Minister, or at least a Secretary, for Labrador, whose sole and special executive duty it would be to study all questions in connection with that country. It may be at once stated here that the proper development of the Labrador coast cannot take place unless one or other of the above suggestions is adopted, or some other more or less similar arrangement is provided, such as an annual visit to the coast by a Minister of the Crown.

63. The Money appropriations for, or in connection with, Labrador for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending with June, 1906, would appear to be as follows:—

Page in Budget.	Head in Budget.	SERVICE.	Vote.
23	VII.	Relieving Officer, Labrador	30
25	VII.	Relieving Officer, Blanc Sablon	20
24	VII.	Conveyance Sick Fishermen	800
25	VII.	Mission Hospital, Battle Harbour	500
25	VII.	Mission Hospital, Indian Harbour	500
28	VII.	Passages, hire of rooms, etc., doctor & nurse	1,000
28	VII.	Medical attendance and medicines	1,000
33	VIII.	Salary, Keeper Lighthouse, Indian Tickle	300
33	VIII.	Salary, Keeper Lighthouse, Double Island	504
34	VIII.	Maintenance Lighthouse, Double Island	300
34	VIII.	Maintenance Lighthouse, Indian Tickle	200
55	XII.	Travelling Post Office, Labrador	746
56	XII.	Couriers, Battle Harbor and Blanc Sablon	120
56	XII.	Courier, Battle Harbor and Cartwright	100
59	XII.	Rigolet, N. W. River and Makovic	30
60	XII.	Coastal Subsidy	18,000
64	XII.	Cost Marconi System	2,000
67	XIII.	Sub-Collector, Blanc Sablon (not to exceed \$500), with 10 per cent. on duties	300
67	XIII.	Sub-Collector, Labrador (not to exceed \$800) with 10 per cent. on duties	600
68	XIII.	Sub-Collector, Rigolet (not to exceed \$800), with 10 per cent. on duties	600
68	XIII.	Tidewater and Boatmen	320
69	XIII.	Survey Labrador Vessels	700
70	XIII.	Revenue Protection Travelling expenses	400
70	XIII.	Miscellaneous	300
			\$29,370

LAND CONCESSIONS GRANTED IN LABRADOR.

64. It has been shown above that the Moravian Mission has grants "under pleasure" for 301,000 square miles of territory, practically held in trust for the aboriginal natives. These grants are all in north Labrador. In recent years, however, applications have been received by Gov-

ernment for leases of land for working timber on the more southerly parts of the dependency. These concessions may be represented as below :—

1. Leases granted—

Grand River Pulp and Lumber Co'y, Grand River	297 sq. m.
Wm. Muir, Son & Co., Kenimou River	187 "
Wm. Muir, Son & Co., Dove Brook	47 "
Copeland Kirk & Soy, Sandwich Bay	130 "
Total	661 "

2. Applications approved—

R. D. Kirk, North River	182 sq. m.
Copeland Kirk & Soy, Sandwich Bay	211 "
J. P. Benjamin, Kenamou River	224 "
Total	617 "

3. Applications not yet approved—

C. F. Taylor, White Bear River	150 sq. m.
C. F. Taylor, Stag Bay	40 "
Copeland Kirk & Soy, Sandwich Bay	48 "
Alfred Dickie, Traverspine River	275 "
Total	513 "

4. Notices in "Gazette"—

Rufus E. Dickie, Goose Bay River	314 sq. m.
" " Kenamou River	46½ "
" " Kenemiche River	5 "
Total	83 "

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

65. The subject of the administration of justice in Labrador, both past and present, is interesting, curious, and instructive, and not without importance. It manifestly caused some anxiety to the British Government from the date of the Treaty of Paris to the establishment of representative government in Newfoundland.

By the King in Council it was ordered (3rd May, 1769) that, "In case it shall appear to him (the Governor of Newfoundland) to be necessary for their welfare and security that one or more of the principal Missionaries (Moravian) should be vested with the authority of Justice of the Peace, that he should in that case issue the proper commission for that purpose, conformable to the powers delegated to him by your Majesty's commission under the Great Seal."

This would appear to be the first provision made with the view of administering justice on the northern part of the coast of Labrador. Justice was to be administered by Newfoundland, but the power thereby conferred on the Governor does not appear to have been exercised in the form provided by the King in Council, the moral influence of the Mission having sufficed, supported as it has been by the Government of the Colony. This fact is of itself very remarkable, especially when we learn from the Proclamations of this period, such as that of 4th May, 1772 (Appendix F) what crimes were being committed by both natives and Europeans.

That the state of matters on the southern part of the coast was at least no better than in the north, is shown by what was written by the Governor of Newfoundland on 3rd August, 1772: "I am informed that many irregular crews from the colonies and other places resorting to this

coast have been guilty of the most heinous crimes, such as robbing, plundering and murdering each other and the native savages inhabiting said country, destroying the fishing works, firing the woods and sundry other enormities, to the obstruction and discouragement of the fisheries."

In those days such justice as was administered seems to have been carried out under the British Statute 10 & 11 Gul. 3, c. 25, chiefly by naval officers under the order of the Governor. The first Commission for a Surrogate Court for South Labrador was issued in June, 1763. These arrangements may be said to comprise the first stage.

66. A new phase was entered on by an Act passed in 1809, 49 Geo. III, cap. 27, section 15, by which it was enacted that "It shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court of Judicature of the Island of Newfoundland to hold plea of all Crimes and Misdemeanours committed and of all suits and complaints of a civil nature arising within such parts of the Coast of Labrador from the River St. John to Hudson's Straights as are re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland;" and it was enacted "that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of Newfoundland from time to time to institute Surrogate Courts in the said ports and places, with power and authority to proceed in and to hear and determine Civil Suits and Complaints, and in like manner as Surrogate Courts in Newfoundland."

Under the Commission issued on the 2nd January, 1826, by Governor Sir Thomas John Cochrane, the Honourable William Paterson, R.N., C.B., was appointed Judge of the Court of Civil Jurisdiction for the Coast of Labrador "from the entrance of Hudson's Straights to a line to be drawn due North and South from Anse Saldon on the said coast to the fifty-second degree of north latitude and all the islands adjacent to the said Coast of Labrador." This Commission was duly issued under 5 George 4, cap. 67, passed by the British Parliament 17th June, 1824. Judge Paterson had a fully constituted Court with a Sheriff, William Dickson, and a Clerk, James Elakie. The proceedings of this Court from 1826 to 1823 are of much interest and importance. Judge Paterson went first to Indian Harbour, then the most northerly fishing establishment of Newfoundland, and as there were no cases there the Court proceeded "to a place called Rigolet, about fifty miles up Esquimaux Bay (Hamilton Inlet), which is by the Indians and residents there known by the name of Ivucktoke."

The Governor's Proclamation instituting the Court of Labrador was thus first read by Judge Paterson at Rigolet, Esquimaux Bay, on the 30th August, 1826. It appointed sittings of the Court at the following places: At Ivucktoke (Rigolet); Huntingdon Harbour; Venison Island; Cape St. Francis; Cape Charles Harbour; Chateaux Bay; L'Anse au Loup. Two cases came before the Judge at Rigolet, one at Cuff Harbour, and one at Tub's Harbor. The point of greatest interest in the sittings of the Court is that the second case that came before the Judge was as to a dispute with respect to Salmon fishing on "the Kinnunus Brook." It is only by following the case through the records up to first August, 1828, that it becomes clear from the spelling of the name then as "Kinnamish," that it is the river "Kenmenichic" of the present charts that is meant. There is an entry in the Proceedings of this Labrador Court for 1828, as follows: "On Friday evening the 19th July, arrived at Rigolet for Kinnamish; Tuesday 22nd, at Kinnamish, when the Court viewed the Salmon Brooks in dispute between J. O. Bennett & Co. and J. Bird. Thursday, the 24th July, arrived at North West Brook; Sunday, the 27th, left N. W. Brook for Rigolet. Tuesday, 28th, arrived at Rigolet." This establishes the fact that Newfoundland exercised in actual practice the full and unquestioned jurisdiction of a Circuit Court over the rivers opening into the Hamilton Inlet as far back as 1826.

Again, on the 25th August, 1829, Judge Paterson proceeded to "Kinnamish" to hold a Court; the usual Proclamation was posted up, but there being no cases the Judge then proceeded to "North West Water," which is opposite Kenmenichic, and there being no cases at that place also the Judge returned to Rigolet.

A Court of Sessions also was established for Labrador in 1826, the Justices being Judge Paterson and Mr. George Simms. They granted Licenses "for the retail of Malt, Wine and Spirituous Liquors," for example, to Mr. Fourgon at Rigolet, 21st August, 1827. One was next day granted at Mullin's Cove. The sum collected for these Licenses in 1827 was £37 16s., on which the Court received 10 per cent. They also collected the 6d. deducted a month from the wages of fishermen employed in the Labrador fishery, for Greenwich Hospital.

The records of this Court are continuous up to the end of the fishing season of 1833, when it appears to have been interrupted—a circumstance that will not excite much surprise, inasmuch as the Court found very little to do. On its last circuit it visited the following stations, at each of which in succession the following entry was made of "No business before the Court," viz. :—

Blanc Sablon	July 27
Forteau	" 29
L'anse à Loup	" 29
Henley Harbour (Chateau Bay)	" 31
Camp Island	August 5
Battle Harbour	" 6
St. Francis Harbour	" 8
Venison Island	" 17
Batteaux	" 24
Indian Tackle	" 27
Grady Harbour	" 29

One cannot but feel sorry for a Judge and full Court on such a circuit. It was not until they reached Dumplin Island, and till after they had remained there several days, that some trivial case came before the Court. The cases were chiefly connected with (1) Small claims on running accounts; (2) Disputes as to "fishing-rooms," which were leased, sold and transferred as real property, on the title of occupation. A "fishing-room" was it appears marked by a cross stick to preserve it for next year; but encroachments and disputes of a mild nature sometimes arose. (3) Complaints as to the dieting of fishermen. One case of manslaughter was committed to St. John's for trial, where the accused was tried and sentenced to "Ten days' confinement."

But though the work of the Labrador Court was so light, yet that it was not free from danger was shown by the fact that the mate and three seamen of the Judge's vessel *Belianda* were drowned near the Seal Islands in 1832.

67. After 1833, the year in which the first House of Assembly was opened, the Labrador Circuit Court seems to have been discontinued for many years. In 1840 Mr. Elias Rendell was appointed collector of Her Majesty's customs for Labrador, and "also to collect information for the use of the Legislature." He sailed on his "perilous voyage" from St. John's as far as Esquimaux Bay. All the merchants paid customs dues under protest, with the exception of the Messrs. Slade, who gave a direct refusal. They all declared that they would not pay next year, unless a court of justice were established. On that point Mr. Rendell points out that disputes will arise, and there is no one to settle them, "but beyond this the commission of crime is not infrequent, and that too of the blackest dye. A man is going at large there this moment who murdered his wife last winter; and during last summer two attempts at murder were made." Complaints were also made as to extensive sales of bad and cheap spirits by Nova Scotians and Americans.

Although merchants declared to Mr. Rendell that they would not pay dues unless a Labrador Court was established, no permanent arrangement seems to have been made for administering justice, for on the 15th March, 1854, the Governor in a message to the House said :—"In the latter part of the year 1852 reliable information reached the Admiral Commander-in-

Chief on this station, as well as the Governor of the Colony, that parties possessing fishing privileges on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador contemplated to disregard the laws in existence, or hereafter to be passed by the Colonial Legislature for regulating the mode of conducting the fisheries, provided such laws interfered with the mode usually in practice."

68. The special attention of Government was called to Labrador by a petition, dated Hopedale, 1st July, 1855, which was signed by all the members of the Labrador Moravian Missionaries, and sent through the London Secretary to the Colonial Office, to be forwarded to the Governor of Newfoundland: "To beg your Excellency most humbly to protect the poor Esquimaux on the coast of Labrador against selling or handing in to them rum or other spirits." The Governor replied to the Secretary of State that he could give no precise information on the subject, and added, "That the introduction and sale of spirits takes place upon that coast to a considerable extent there can be no question; but even if its sale were contrary to law, the law would, unfortunately, be a dead letter, since, although the coast is included in the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland, it is not, and has not for some years past, been under the operation of any organisation for purposes either of revenue, police, or administration of justice. This state of things has not failed to receive the consideration of the local Government, and I trust that before the conclusion of the year some steps will be adopted with a view to its improvement."

The visits of even a revenue officer would thus seem to have been discontinued, for a proclamation was issued by Governor Darling on the 12th June, 1856, intimating the intention of the Government to protect the fisheries of Labrador from encroachment, and to collect customs dues on the Labrador coast. Mr. Prendergast was appointed collector for Labrador that year.

Nothing appears, however, to have been really done to re-establish a Labrador court till the Government took into consideration the "Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador." (1863)

In June, 1862, the Governor informed the Secretary of State that it was the intention of the Government "to establish a Court of Limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction on that part of the coast of Labrador which forms a dependency of Newfoundland, and to impose the same duties as are levied under the annual Revenue Acts here. Such a Court was in existence five and twenty years ago; it was an expensive one, and fell to the ground in consequence of influences made use of in the House of Assembly."

The cost of the Court pronounced to be too expensive was, it appears:—

The Judge	...	..	..	£700 stg a year.
His Clerk	..	..	...	200 "
The Sheriff	..	..	...	150 "
Two Constables (supposed)	...	..	...	30 "
				£1,080

But table-money was allowed to the Judge, Sheriff, and Clerk; and a sergeant and five soldiers accompanied the Court. If the charter of the ship is included, with all other contingent expenses, the total cost in round figures must have been about £1,500 a year.

It will be noticed that, writing in June, 1862, the Governor said somewhat vaguely that there was a Labrador Court "five and twenty years ago." The records of the Court stop with October, 1833.

Strong representations were made to the Imperial Government by English merchants in 1863 against the institution of this court and the

collection of customs dues, the result of which was that the law officers gave an opinion that the Legislature of Newfoundland "is competent to pass laws binding on the Labrador coast." The Act was accordingly allowed, and a judge and a collector went on duty on the Labrador coast in 1863.

During the fishing season of that year M. J. Winter collected revenue in twenty harbours, from Anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay. Mr Benjamin Sweetland, as judge of the court of Labrador, travelled in the same vessel as the collector, and held court wherever any case could be found. This later court was evidently meant to be an inexpensive one, for section 3 of chapter 57 of the Consolidated Statutes provides that the salary of the judge shall not exceed \$1,150. In his Report on the season's work, the Judge states:—

"We had before the Court six persons concerned in breaches of the peace, two persons for breach of the 8th and 10th sections 26th Victoria, cap. 1, two trespass cases involving right of fishery, one inquest, one nuisance, ten cases of accident, one reference."

This was an extremely small list of cases, especially in a country that it appears had not been visited by a judge for many years. The judge was probably right in saying, "Like most Circuit Courts, the moral effect is greater than the amount of business done." Manifestly the few cases that were found were all trivial. It thus becomes pretty clear that the Newfoundland Government must have considered that the amount of crime actually committed on the Labrador Coast, and the civil causes that arose, did not justify the expense of maintaining a Court there. The judge says in 1863, "I would not estimate the resident population on the whole coast to be over 700 or 800." He does not state what was the temporary population, but it must have been considerable as he found at Blanc Sablon alone ten vessels from Jersey, and eighty from Nova Scotia. It is clear that for the last four score of years the absence of crime or of serious disputes on the Coast of Labrador is very remarkable. The judge reported "far less drunkenness and fewer assaults than usually occur in places reported to be very quiet; it was probable this was owing to an absence of idleness." It is true that people are too busy on the coast to lose time in disputes during the fishing season; but it is also true that the present population, both permanent and temporary, is temperate and not quarrelsome.

The Labrador Court was continued up to 1873, the last Circuit made by Judge Pinsent, who then retired on pension. An acting Judge did the Circuit of the Court in 1874. In 1875 a salary of \$924 was provided for the Labrador Judge, but it does not appear that a Judge was appointed, and then the vote dropped out of the budget. The fact would seem to be that the Court was not really required. Judge Pinsent on his last Circuit had before him the following cases:

- 5 of Debt.
- 2 of Sureties of the Peace.
- 2 of Injuring Nets.
- 1 of Title to Land.
- 1 of Larceny.

The acting Judge reported of his Circuit of 1874: "The legal cases brought before me during the Circuit were four: for debt and damages, one; trespass, two; assault and battery, one; one bastardy, and one larceny." At present, justice is administered by the issue of Commissions of the Peace to about half a dozen gentlemen connected with Labrador, one of whom is a permanent resident, James Fraser, Esq., of Rigole. The others, like Dr. Grenfell, are temporarily on the Coast at intervals. When any serious case occurs, a special inquiry is made by a magistrate sent from Newfoundland for that purpose. But this is very seldom required. The last capital case from Labrador seems to have been that of an aboriginal, Ephraim Taktos, for the murder at Nain, i. 1880, of one Philipus.

All this shews that the administration of justice in Labrador is easy, perhaps without any precedent in any other country. The contrast in conduct between the present generation of Labrador fishermen and "the banditti crews" that frequented that coast in the days of Governors Byron and Shuddham is perhaps one of the most striking that could be made in the annals of justice. It may, perhaps, be ascribed to two causes: the phenomnally law-abiding character of the present generation of fishermen on Labrador; and the presence there in former days of "irregular crews."

63. A considerable number of Astronimical Observations were made to determine Geographical positions. These cannot yet be finally calculated, for the reason that the Canadian positions are undergoing a revision which is not yet complete. Observations for variation of the compass; of Magnetic Force, &c., are also under examination.

A tolerably complete collection was made of the Botany of the Chidley Peninsula, and this has reached Kew in good condition.

The examination of the Geological specimens collected during this visit has not yet been completed.

WM. MACGREGOR,

Governor.

5th February, 1906.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

When all the natives then resident at Nain had assembled in the Prayer-hall, the Governor, through the medium of the interpretation of Bishop Martin, addressed them to the following purport:—

INNUIT.—It has given me very great and sincere pleasure to visit you in Labrador, and to make the acquaintance of your missionaries, more especially of your good and faithful Bishop, who has given to you so many years of unselfish and devoted service.

On the one hand, I am sorry that so few of you are at this moment at Nain, because I should very much have liked to see all your people together; but, on the other hand, I cannot but be glad that so many are absent, because I know that they are busily occupied in work that has to be performed at this time of the year in order to make suitable provision for themselves and for those dependent on them during the winter. The absence of so many of your people from home at this time of the year I regard as a proof of your industrious and provident habits, and that is to me a greater pleasure than it would even have been to see the entire community present here now.

As this is the first time that the Governor of the Colony to which you belong has come to see you, it is natural that you should wish to hear from me who I am, and why I am here. Well, you must know that the great Chief of Chiefs, King Edward VII., who is your King and mine, rules over very many different peoples and races, in many different and widely separated parts of the world. He is, in fact, the King and Chief of nearly one-fourth part of all the men and women on the earth. You will understand that King Edward cannot possibly visit all his different peoples and countries himself in person, and that is why he chooses certain men to go in his name to his different lands to represent him and to act for him. These men are called Governors, and they are ordered by the King to do everything they can for the welfare of the people they are sent to, and they have to report to the King all that they do in his name, and they have to tell the King of all that concerns his people, for he cares for and thinks of them all. And so the King thought it good to send me as his servant and Governor to Newfoundland and Labrador. Before I had been very long in Newfoundland I found that the King's Governor had never come to visit his people, the Inuit of Labrador. So I asked that I might be told whether it would be good that I should come to you, the Inuit. The answer I got was: "Yes, it is right and proper that you go to Labrador."

Now, therefore, I have come as the servant of King Edward VII., and I have brought with me also the Hon'ble Captain Eli Dawe. He is the Chief that looks after the fisheries of the Colony for its Government. This is, I am told, the first time that one of the King's Chiefs, called by us Ministers, has ever come to visit Labrador. I am sure you will be very pleased to see Captain Dawe here, for he is always thinking out what he can do for those people that occupy themselves in fishing. I am also accompanied by Dr. Grenfell, whose acts of mercy and help to your people are so well known to you all, that his presence alone would suffice to shew you that we come to you as your friends.

Although I am a stranger to you, I have been among people like you for nearly thirty-three years as a servant of the King, and I therefore know well how folk like you live. I know you require teachers, and also what sort of teachers you need to secure your welfare. I wished very much to see with my own eyes the kind of work that has been done, and is now being done, among you by the Moravian Missionaries, because I had not previously met them at work in any country. All this I wished to see as the servant of the King, that I might be able to tell him truly all about you and your country. Now I have met many of you at Killinek, Hebron, Okak, Hopedale, and Nain, and I have seen the work of the missionaries that live among you. That work is a great one, as good as it could be. Here, and at all the other stations, you live in peace, in tolerable comfort, you do not die of hunger and neglect, you suffer no wrong from strangers or from any quarter, and your rights are preserved. You who are now living are so accustomed to all this that it is not easy for you to see exactly all that the missionaries have done for you. It is to them that you owe these advantages. But some of your people in the north could still tell you of the many miseries your forefathers had to endure, many of which are really unknown to you. I have already seen that you Inuit dearly love your own land, that you think of it as your own country, as the place where your fathers have lived and died, as the land of the children of your children. All good people love their own land, and they love it not the less if they and their land are poor. I want you to know that these missionaries also love their land, their homes, and their families and friends. And you should know that they could live in much greater ease and comfort in their own country than they do here. Also, if they wished to earn money, they could get very much more of that if they worked at home. In Labrador they cannot obtain the many nice things they would have at home every day, and here they can obtain no money for themselves. Why, then, do these missionaries leave their own homes, and their own families, to come to Labrador? I will tell you. It is because they think and know that in the sight of God each one of you Inuit is as precious as their own loved ones at home. They came here to do the work of God for you, the work of Him that is your God as well as our God. I am telling you all this that you may better understand all that you Inuit owe to the Moravian Mission. You should listen to all they tell you, give heed to what they say, and you should in all things act on their advice. Take my words as true, that the missionaries have always been, that they are now, and will always be, your best and truest friends.

Now I should tell you I have been very agreeably surprised and much pleased to see how well off and comfortable you all appear to be. All the Inuit I have seen are well clothed; and all are evidently well provided with food. I have heard with much gladness, and with thankfulness to the Missionaries, that all the grown-up Inuit at the old Stations can read, and that very nearly all can write as well. Indeed I have been very much pleased all round with what I have noticed, and you will see that I have gone about with my eyes wide open when I tell you of some of the many things you have yet to learn and do. It is true you have done much, made wonderful progress. This shews me that, if there is still much to do, you are fit to do it. Now one thing troubles me sorely. I have seen that your land is very large; it is a great country, and it would take many weeks to travel over it. But your people are very few, and it vexes my mind to hear that the number of the Inuit does not increase, but on the contrary becomes less and less, and the land more and more empty. And yet you have many children born to you. What is so sad is this, that so very many of your children die. It would indeed be very pitiful to see your race become still smaller. Already you are truly but few compared to the size of your land. I now wish to urge on you very strongly to give good heed to the advice you receive in all matters from Dr. Hutton of Okak of your own Mission, and from Dr. Grenfell. One thing they and the Missionaries will tell you of is this:—your houses need improving. Of course your houses are better than those your fathers had; but that is not enough, and you require to make them still better. In order that houses may be healthy to those that live in them the houses must be

kept quite dry and clean inside, and the ground about them must also be kept clean. No dirt of any kind should be allowed to remain in the houses you live in. It would help very much to keep your children alive if you would improve your houses.

Now remember when any one of your families gets sick, you should go at once to the missionary or doctor, and tell him. And always get a doctor to see the sick as soon as you can, and see that his orders are well carried out. If you will attend to these things your people will no longer decrease.

I have looked at the way in which you trade with the missionaries. The way it is carried on seems to me to be fair and just. It is true that in these matters the Mission treats you well and kindly. They take more thought of you, and of the evil days that may come upon you, than you do yourselves. I find that at every Station the Mission comes to your aid in times of want and trouble. If you are poor and hungry, they will not suffer any of you to die of want. But if you are strong and able to work for yourselves, then you should and must work, for then it would not be right of you to look to the Mission for food and clothes and fuel. Now I should tell you that I am very glad of this one other thing: that the quantity of fish and fur and other articles that you procure and sell to the Mission is always increasing. This shews that you are becoming more industrious, that you work more and harder than formerly. This is good, and you can still greatly increase the quantities you prepare for sale to the Mission, and in this way make your wives and children more comfortable and more healthy. This sad question, that your race is getting smaller in number, is the one thing that troubles me greatly. I bid you not forget what I have said to you about it.

Now I have only two small Stations yet to visit. When that is done then I shall be able to tell King Edward all about you, as one of his peoples, and about your country. I am sure your King will be pleased and surprised to know that you can all read, that you are well fed and clothed, that you are peaceful; that you live quiet, contented, and happy lives in your own land, under the care and teaching of such good missionaries, who were first sent by the fathers of your King to your fathers.

It is true that this is the first time the King's Governor has come to visit you, and the first time that one of his Ministers has come here, but you may be sure it will not be the last. They, as the King's servants, will return to Labrador. And now have this in your mind, that King Edward, your King and Great Chief, will not forget his people the Innuits.

APPENDIX B.

Upwards of a hundred of the natives of Hopedale assembled in the little church at Double Island (Uvituktok), soon after 6 a. m. on Sunday the 27th August, when, the native service being over, the Governor briefly addressed them, nearly as follows, through the interpretation of a half-breed named John Winters:—

MEN AND WOMEN OF HOPEDALE,—

I have come from Newfoundland as the King's Governor to visit you and your people in Labrador. I have been to all the stations north of this except Nachvak, and as I found you were all here at the fishing, I have come to this place to visit you. I have been much surprised to find

that all your people live such good lives as they do. I did not expect to find you so advanced as you are, and I have wondered at all you have done under the teaching of the Moravian Missionaries. But I am more delighted by my visit to this place than to any other. I shall tell you why. I have come on Sunday morning, and you did not know that I was to be here at all. Nothing was thus put in order for my visit, and I have been able to see how you spend the Sabbath in your ordinary life. Now, I find you all at perfect rest, and, although the day is remarkably fine for fishing and working, no one in this harbour is at work on this day. I was born in a country, and I have just come from a colony, where the Sabbath is very strictly kept by every person. In many countries it is not so. You will, therefore, know how glad I am to come in here when not expected, and to find you all keeping the Sabbath as if you were of my own people in my own land. Here I see you completely away from the control and example of the missionaries, yet observing this day as if you were directly under the eye and influence of your teachers. I had not expected that I should ever sit in a church built by the Inuit alone, and be present at a service conducted by one of themselves. It is a great thing to find that when you leave home you take your religion with you. That speaks well, both for the missionaries and for you. The fact that you have built this substantial little church also shows me that you are in earnest in being Christians, and it proves the good results of the mission teaching. Perhaps there are not many places where a church would have been built as this has been, for I am told you are here for only a very few weeks each year. You have done well in building this church, and you do well in keeping the Sabbath. You will feel you do in this your duty to God and to yourselves, and you will do better work during the week than you would do if you did not rest on and keep the Sabbath.

There are no missionaries here now, and I tell you freely and frankly what I think of them and their work among you. I see clearly that they are to you very good and very faithful friends. You should know that they leave all they love behind them in their own country, and they come here to work among you for the love they bear to God. That they regard as a duty to God, and to that they attach more value than to getting money. In their own country they could earn much. Dr. Grenfell, who is here, could do the same. It is to please God that these missionaries remain among you, to do for you, for His sake, all that is possible. They know that in God's sight we are all alike, whatever may be our country or our colour. If there had been no missionaries in Labrador neither this church nor you would be here to-day; and you would have had no Sabbath, and perhaps even there might have been hardly any of your race alive. I have seen that when you are in trouble, they come to your help. You should love and listen to these mission men and women and do what they tell you.

I see around this harbour proofs that you have been working hard and busily. This makes me glad. It is right that you should work to provide for yourselves and your families, and that you should have to obtain assistance from the Mission only in case of sickness, old age, or accident.

Though very glad to find the Inuit such a good, quiet, industrious, christian people, I am troubled to see that you are so few, and that you do not fill up the land, which is rather becoming empty. I have spoken to your people at Nain and at the other Stations, and have asked them to relate to you all my words, for I wish greatly that by building better houses, looking after the sick, and making your women and children more easy and comfortable, you may be able to bring up more children to fill the land, and to look after you, to help you, when you are old.

Now you will not forget that I have come here only as the servant of our Great Chief, who is your King, and who has sent me here that I may tell him all about you and your country, and what you have done, as well as what you should be careful of in future. My last words to you are to listen to the missionaries in all things, and to do what your own doctor at Okak, and Dr. Grenfell, tell you to do.

The Hon. Capt. Eli Dawe then addressed the people: "It gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day and to meet the Innuits of Labrador, and as a member of the Government to accompany His Excellency the Governor on his visit to see you. I have no doubt that the Governor's visit will result in much good to the people of Labrador. We have visited all the Coast of Labrador and seen all your Stations and have been very much pleased with all we saw. I would like you to understand that it is no easy matter for the Governor to come and see you, but he came at great inconvenience to himself; yet I am sure no one can do more for your benefit than he can. He has seen your houses and noted your requirements. He has shown you he is as interested in the people of Labrador as he is in the people of Newfoundland. It is most pleasing to me to find you observe the Sabbath as you do, and to meet you here so early for worship.

As for myself I can assure you I shall be only too glad to do all in my power to help you in any way I can. So I hope His Excellency's visit and the words he has spoken to you will not be forgotten by you, while on the other hand you will know now that you are not forgotten by the King, who is your king, or by the King's Government in Newfoundland. I now say farewell to you."

Zechariah, the chief Eskimo, then asked the Governor's permission to say a few words. He spoke in Eskimo, and John Winters again interpreted. He said:

"All the Innuits know how much they have to be grateful to the missionary for. They cannot show this in their faces, but they can show it in their hearts. They are grateful because they have been told the Gospel and to worship God in the heart. They are glad to know that Jesus Christ died to save them all from sin. They are very glad to see all the people of the Coast of Labrador are brothers and sisters to the Eskimo. They are very thankful in the name of the Lord to know that all can be brought safely and taught by the Lord. They are very happy to know that now the Newfoundland people are better friends to the Eskimo than they were in old times, and they will be helped by the words of the Government and by the words of the King. They can only now say thanks in words to the Government and to their King."

Another aged and leading Eskimo, named Manasseh, now asked to be allowed to say a few words before closing. He said that the Eskimo were very sorry that sometimes after a bad fishery they were in need of help in winter to the body, as well as to the soul. He himself had been very glad of help in the winter. He had bread all that he needed. He was very grateful. He did not wish to put aside the needs of the soul, the soul had many needs. But the Eskimo had fear of the winter when the catch in summer was only poor. He wanted to thank all for their words, and to say that he is glad that they will not be forgotten by the Minister or the Governor. He wanted to send the love of the Eskimo to all as far as the Governor should go, and to say that he hoped one day all the peoples would meet in heaven. The Eskimo here could not thank Dr. Grenfell enough. He had brought boards for them to begin their church, and now they had built this church they had felt how very good it was to them to have it.

The whole congregation then rose and spontaneously broke into singing "God Save the King." Ambrose, the Eskimo organist, accompanying. Not only did they sing it heartily and well, but knew all the words of the verses, which they sang right through to the end.

APPENDIX B. 2.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES,

The 3rd day of May, 1769.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs; dated the 20th of last month in the words following, viz.:

"Your Majesty having been pleased by your Order in Council of the 20th of February last to refer unto this Committee a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations setting forth that they have had under their consideration a memorial presented by the Earl of Hillsborough, one of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on behalf of the Society of *Unitas Fratrum*, stating that the said Society are desirous of prosecuting their intention of establishing a Mission on the Western Coast of Labrador for the purpose of civilizing and instructing the savages called *Esquimaux*, inhabiting that Coast; in which undertaking the memorialists represent that they have already taken some steps in consequence of encouragement received from the Board in 1765; but that there is a necessity of having permission to occupy such a quantity of land on that Continent as may induce the *Esquimaux* to settle around the Missionaries; that for this purpose they have pitched upon *Esquimaux Bay*, and praying for a grant on that spot of one hundred thousand acres of land, or about twelve miles square, with liberty in common of other British subjects of fishing and trading on that Coast. Submitting at the same time the expediency of the Government erecting a block-house near the said intended settlement to protect the *Esquimaux* and their Missionaries from violences and encroachments of any disorderly people who might happen to come into the Bay.

Whereupon the said Lords Commissioners represent that in the year 1765 the Society above mentioned, with the approbation of the Government, deputed four of their brethren to explore the Coast of Labrador, with a view to propagate the Gospel among the savage inhabitants. Those persons, though unavoidably prevented from completing their design in the full extent, did however, by the assistance and under the direction of Mr. Palliser, your Majesty's Governor in Newfoundland, make some progress in the laudable work of their Mission, by establishing an intercourse and concluding a treaty with those savages. Whereupon in the year following, upon the favourable report made to your Majesty's said Governor, touching the conduct and behaviour of their Missionaries, and in consequence of a petition of the said Society, the Board of Trade did in an humble representation to your Majesty, dated March 27th, 1766, submit whether it might not be advisable to allow this Society to occupy such a district of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, upon the Coast of Labrador as they should think best situated for the purposes of their Mission, from the opinion of their predecessors in office they see no reason to dissent, and as they do in like manner with them think it advisable to encourage and promote a settlement of this sort, as well from the pious and laudable object of its institution, as from the public and commercial advantage to be derived from it; they beg leave to humbly recommend to your Majesty that the Society, or any persons deputed by the Society for that purpose, may be allowed by an Order of your Majesty in Council to occupy and possess, during your Majesty's pleasure, one hundred thousand acres of land in *Esquimaux Bay*, on the Coast of Labrador, as they shall find most suitable to their purpose; and that your Majesty's Governor of Newfoundland may be directed by the said Order to give them all reasonable assistance and support in forming such establishment, and by a proclamation to be published in your Majesty's name signifying that this establishment is formed under your Majesty's express authority and direction, to warn all persons from molesting and disturbing the said settlers; and in case it shall appear to him to be necessary for their welfare and security that one or more of the principal Missionaries should be

vested with the authority of Justice of the Peace, that he should in that case issue the proper commission for that purpose, conformable to the powers delegated to him by your Majesty's commission under the Great Seal. With respect to the matter of erecting a block-house near the said intended settlement, for the defence of the Esquimaux and the Missionaries, and for the general protection of British trade and fishery, they do not think themselves justified in advising your Majesty to comply with a request that may probably be attended with considerable public expense, and for which there does not appear to be any immediate necessity; but as they think it highly proper that reasonable and necessary measures should be taken for the security of those who shall establish themselves on this savage and uncivilized coast, they would humbly recommend your Majesty to direct that the persons who shall engage in this settlement shall be furnished, out of your Majesty's stores, with fifty muskets and a proportional quantity of ammunition, which they consider may be sufficient for their personal security and defence.

The Lords of Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said Order, this day took into their consideration the said representation, and do humbly report to your Majesty that they agree in opinion with what is above proposed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

APPENDIX C.

ORDER FOR ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION AND TRADE WITH THE ESQUIMAUX SAVAGES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR

By His Excellency HUGH PALLISER, &c., &c.

Whereas many and great advantages would arise to His Majesty by establishing a friendly intercourse with the Indians on the Coast of Labrador, and as all attempts hitherto made for that purpose have proved ineffectual, especially with the Esquimaux in the Northern parts without the Straits of Belle Isle, owing in a great measure to the imprudent, treacherous or cruel conduct of some people who have resorted to that Coast, by plundering, and killing several of them, from which they have entertained an opinion of our dispositions and intentions being the same towards them as theirs is towards us, that is to circumvent and kill them. And whereas such wicked practices is most contrary to His Majesty's sentiments of humanity, to his endeavours to induce them to trade with his subjects in conformity to these His Majesty's sentiments and commands. I hereby strictly forbid such wicked practices for the future and declare that all such as are found offending herein shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

And whereas I am endeavouring to establish a friendly communication between His Majesty's subjects and the said natives on the Coast of Labrador, and to remove those prejudices that have hitherto proved obstacles to it. I have invited Interpreters and Missionaries to go amongst them to instruct them in the principles of religion, to improve their minds, and remove their prejudices against us. I hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's subjects who meet with any of the said Indians to treat them in a most civil and friendly manner and in all their dealings with them not to take any effects from them without satisfying them for the same, not to impose on their ignorance or necessities, not to foment or encourage quarrels, discord or animosities amongst them.

And above all things not to supply them with strong liquor, which at present the Northern Esquimaux have an aversion to, but by all fair, just and gentle means, to encourage and invite them to come with their commodities to trade with His Majesty's subjects and to be particular kind to such of them as may produce copy of this, which is to serve as a certificate of His Majesty having taken them under his protection. And that I have in His Majesty's name assured them that they may safely trade with all his subjects, without danger of being hurt or illtreated. And I hereby require and direct all His Majesty's subjects to pay the strictest regard thereto, at the same time recommend it to both parties to act with the utmost caution for their own security, till by frequent communication perfect confidence may be established between them.

Given under my Hand, 8th April, 1765.

HUGH PALLISER.

By Command of His Excellency,

J. HORSNAILL.

APPENDIX D.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY HUGH PALLISER, &c.

Whereas the Society of the United Fratrum, under the protection of His Majesty, have, from a pious zeal for promoting the knowledge of the true God and of the religion of our beloved Lord the Saviour, Jesus Christ, amongst the Heathens, formed a resolution of establishing a Mission of their Brethern upon the Coast of Labrador; for that purpose have appointed John Hill, Christian Drachart, Jens Haven and Christian Schlozer to effect this pious purpose; and whereas the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations have signified to me their entire approbation of an undertaking so commendable in itself and that promises so great benefit to the publick: These are, therefore, to certify all persons whom it may concern that the said John Hill, Christian Drachart, Jens Haven, and Christian Schlozer, are under His Majesty's protection, and all officers Civil and Military, and all others His Majesty's subjects within my Government, are hereby strictly charged and required not to give any interruption or hindrance to the said John Hill Drachart, Jens Haven, and Christian Schlozer, but to afford them every aid and friendly assistance for the success of their pious undertaking for the benefit of mankind in general and of His Majesty's subjects in particular.

Given under my Hand and Seal, 30th April, 1765.

HUGH PALLISER.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. HORSNAILL.

APPENDIX E.

*By His Excellency MOLINEUX SHULDHAM, ESQUIRE, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief, &c.*

Whereas I am informed that the Esquimaux savages inhabiting that part of the coast of Labrador where the Unitas Fratrum and its Society have formed a settlement for the furtherance of the Gospel among the heathen, have lately strolled from the said settlement to the southward with a view of trading with the shipping which touch upon that coast. And whereas many barbarous murders have been committed on both sides by the English upon the savages and the savages upon the English, occasioned by disputes and misunderstandings in bartering their traffick; for the putting a stop thereto for the future I do hereby desire and require the said Unitas Fratrum to use every fair and gentle means in their power to prevent the said Esquimaux savages from going to the southward, without first obtaining their permission in writing for so doing, and till such times as other settlements shall be formed and extended down along the coast.

Given under my hand, this 4th May, 1772.

M. SHULDHAM.

By His Excellency's command.

EDWARD BRAGGE

APPENDIX F.

*By His Excellency MOLINEUX SHULDHAM, ESQ., Governor and
Commander-in-Chief.*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Majesty in Council has been pleased to grant unto the Unitas Fratrum and its Society, for the furtherance of the Gospel among the heathen, a parcel of land on the coast of Labrador, for the establishment of a mission among the Esquimaux savages; and whereas it has pleased His Majesty in Council to permit and allow the Missionaries of the said Unitas Fratrum to extend their said settlements to the southward and northward of their present location and occupy and possess during His Majesty's pleasure such tracts of land as may be found necessary for the purposes of the undertaking; provided such tracts shall not exceed one hundred thousand acres to the southward of Naine and one hundred thousand acres to the northward of Naine, and that the spots so to be chosen by the said Missionaries for their settlements be such as may in no respects interrupt any of the fisheries carried on upon the said coast of Labrador. Therefore, be it known unto all men that their said settlements are under His Majesty's immediate protection, and I do hereby strictly enjoin all His Majesty's subjects to live in amity and brotherly love with the said settlers and the native savages inhabiting that country, in no wise whatsoever molesting or disturbing the said mission or those who shall settle with them; and I do require that all His Majesty's subjects who shall come upon the coast of Labrador do act toward the Esquimaux Indians agreeable to the Proclamation signed at St. John's, the 24th June, 1772, respecting the savages inhabiting the aforesaid island and coast.

Given under my hand, at London, 17th March, 1774.

M. SHULDHAM.

By His Excellency's command

EDWARD BRAGGS.

APPENDIX G.

And whereas the Right Honourables the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to signify to me that the Earl of Rochford, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State hath acquainted them by his letter of the 16th June last, that a Bill hath been under the consideration of and has passed both Houses of Parliament, by which the Coast of Labrador (made part of the Government of Newfoundland by the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763) is re-annexed to the Government of Quebec, in consequence of which Regulation, when the Act shall have passed, all authority on that Coast given to me in my capacity as Governor will cease; but that it is His Majesty's pleasure that I do, as Commander of the Ships employed for the Protection of the Fisheries, superintend those on the Labrador Coast as well as those of Newfoundland. And that I do in a particular manner give all possible encouragement and protection as well to the Seal and Sea Cow Fisheries, as to the Cod Fisheries carried on by the King's subjects from Great Britain on such parts of the Coast as are not claimed as private property under regular Canadian titles; and that I do also countenance and protect as much as in me lies, the Establishments formed under the King's Authority by the Society of the Unitas Fratrum to the westward of the Straits of Belle Isle. You are hereby required and directed to take particular care that His Majesty's Pleasure in regard to the several particulars aforementioned be strictly complied with as far as is dependent on you as Commander of York Fort.

M. SHULDHAM,
Governor.

3rd August, 1774.

APPENDIX H.

ORDER AGAINST FIRING THE WOODS ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR.
By His Excellency HUGH PALLISER, &c., &c.

WHEREAS the woods are frequently set on fire upon this coast by the crews of whaling vessels from the plantation, and the same is an offence against the Statute of the 10th and 11th of William III, and is equally prejudicial to the public whether done wilfully, maliciously or negligently. Notice is hereby given that if any persons, by any ways or means whatever, shall set on fire any of the woods within my Government, they will be apprehended and sent to me at St. John's to be tried for such offence against the said Statute.

Given, &c., in Pill's Harbour, Labrador, 23rd July, 1767.

HUGH PALLISER.

N.B.—Copies of this Order are put up along this Coast where whaling vessels resort.

N.B.—No fires must be made on the shore where there is a possibility of its communicating to the adjacent woods.

By order of His Excellency.

JAMES HOBNSAILL.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.

Observations for Temperature at Hebron, at 8 a. m., for 1891, Cent. and Fah., taken by Mr. Hiowatscheck, Moravian Missionary.

This Table gives a complete view of the day to day variations for a whole year.

Day of Month.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
1	-26.0	-14.8	-30.0	-22.0	-24.1	-11.4	-19.2	-2.5	4.8	40.6	-0.4	31.3	2.6	38.5	3.4	38.1	14.4	57.9	-3.8	25.1	-10.4	13.3	-11.2	11.8
2	-15.1	4.9	-30.2	-22.3	-24.3	-11.7	-18.0	-0.4	3.8	38.8	1.9	35.4	12.2	53.9	4.2	39.5	7.4	45.3	-2.0	28.4	-1.8	28.7	-13.1	8.4
3	-12.3	9.9	-30.5	-22.9	-23.2	-9.7	-14.6	5.7	1.0	33.8	2.5	36.5	20.5	68.9	5.4	41.7	4.1	39.4	-4.0	24.8	-4.2	24.4	-15.9	3.4
4	-19.0	2.2	-33.8	-28.9	-18.5	-1.3	-14.9	5.7	1.5	34.7	1.2	34.1	5.2	41.3	8.0	46.4	3.1	37.6	-4.6	23.7	-8.7	16.3	-6.5	20.3
5	-13.2	8.3	-31.8	-25.2	-20.5	-4.9	-15.5	4.1	0.5	32.9	2.7	36.8	6.8	44.2	7.7	45.8	1.9	35.4	-2.5	27.5	-11.0	12.2	-8.8	16.1
6	-14.8	5.3	-28.4	-19.1	-8.9	15.9	-16.0	2.1	0.1	32.2	1.6	34.9	7.3	45.1	18.4	65.1	3.2	37.7	-2.0	28.4	-7.5	18.5	-1.3	29.6
7	-7.6	18.4	-30.3	-22.5	-9.3	31.4	-17.8	-0.4	-1.2	29.8	1.9	35.4	4.8	40.6	4.6	40.3	5.7	42.2	-0.4	31.2	-7.8	17.9	-12.3	9.8
8	-18.2	0.7	-25.1	-13.2	-5.2	22.6	-14.2	6.4	1.3	29.6	0.8	33.4	8.1	46.6	6.5	43.7	4.2	43.1	0.4	32.7	-3.3	26.0	-13.4	7.9
9	-22.2	7.9	-28.0	-18.4	-11.0	12.2	-5.2	22.6	0.3	32.5	3.1	37.6	13.0	55.4	19.5	59.9	4.9	40.8	0.6	33.1	-3.4	25.9	-16.5	2.3
10	-14.3	6.2	-30.8	-23.4	-3.9	24.9	-14.6	5.7	2.6	36.7	2.9	37.2	10.2	50.3	7.9	46.2	6.7	44.0	1.9	35.4	-1.5	29.3	-16.0	3.2
11	-22.6	8.6	-27.5	-17.5	-5.2	22.6	-2.7	27.1	2.5	27.5	3.6	38.5	9.7	48.5	6.7	44.9	4.1	39.4	-0.5	31.1	0.4	32.7	-18.5	-1.3
12	-21.7	7.9	-26.6	-15.9	-11.4	11.5	-6.7	19.9	-1.5	29.3	5.1	41.4	8.3	46.9	9.9	49.8	1.9	49.8	-0.5	31.1	0.3	32.5	-17.0	1.4
13	-6.4	20.4	-28.7	-19.7	6.2	20.8	-7.1	19.2	2.4	27.7	5.5	41.9	8.7	47.6	13.2	55.7	1.9	49.8	-4.5	23.9	-3.1	26.4	-19.8	-3.6
14	-21.9	7.4	-29.9	-21.8	-9.1	15.6	-4.1	24.6	-4.1	24.6	5.9	41.0	10.1	50.7	7.9	46.2	2.4	36.3	-2.7	27.1	-6.1	17.4	-13.2	8.2
15	-22.9	9.2	-24.5	-12.1	-7.8	17.9	-14.7	5.5	4.6	23.7	4.4	39.9	8.7	47.6	12.9	53.6	1.3	34.3	6.5	43.7	-7.8	17.9	-10.6	12.9
16	-30.2	22.4	-26.4	-15.5	-18.2	0.7	-5.6	22.1	-5.8	21.5	3.4	38.1	10.2	50.3	16.0	60.8	5.5	41.9	-4.5	23.9	-11.3	11.6	-13.9	6.9
17	-34.9	30.9	-29.2	-20.5	-18.8	1.8	-6.2	20.8	2.8	26.9	6.3	43.3	7.5	45.5	5.8	42.4	0.8	33.4	-5.3	22.4	-1.3	29.6	-21.0	-3.8
18	-29.5	21.5	-25.4	-13.7	-12.9	8.8	-15.2	4.6	-0.1	31.8	5.3	41.5	9.1	48.4	8.2	46.7	1.2	34.1	0.5	32.0	-1.3	29.6	-11.5	11.3
19	-29.8	-21.6	-25.1	-13.2	-18.2	-0.7	-14.9	5.2	1.9	35.4	3.8	38.8	10.8	51.4	8.4	47.1	1.5	34.7	-1.1	30.0	-14.0	6.8	-19.2	-2.5
20	-29.3	-20.7	-29.6	-21.3	-19.8	3.6	-11.7	10.0	0.9	33.6	5.2	41.5	3.8	38.8	6.9	44.4	-0.3	31.4	-5.7	21.7	-13.6	7.5	-19.2	-2.5
21	-29.6	-21.3	-24.5	-12.1	-16.2	2.8	-7.5	18.5	6.5	43.7	7.1	44.8	9.5	49.1	6.5	43.7	0.9	33.6	6.9	44.4	-13.3	8.0	-15.9	3.4
22	-25.9	13.0	-22.1	-7.8	-9.6	14.7	-5.2	22.6	0.3	32.5	3.3	37.9	13.9	57.0	9.1	48.4	1.8	35.2	-3.0	29.6	-8.9	15.9	-16.6	2.1
23	-16.1	3.0	-31.1	-23.9	-12.4	9.7	-5.9	23.9	0.9	33.6	9.5	49.1	18.4	65.1	5.2	41.3	3.1	37.6	-4.2	24.4	-12.0	19.4	-11.7	10.9
24	-14.4	11.5	-26.9	-14.8	-17.4	0.7	0.7	33.9	0.7	33.2	6.3	43.3	21.9	71.4	10.7	51.2	3.7	33.6	-7.2	19.0	-6.3	29.6	-13.3	8.0
25	-19.9	-3.8	-23.5	-10.3	-7.2	19.0	-6.5	20.3	0.5	31.1	6.8	44.2	6.5	43.7	8.4	47.1	7.0	44.6	-2.3	27.8	-1.1	30.0	-17.7	0.1
26	-22.3	-8.1	-8.2	17.2	-12.6	9.3	-9.1	32.2	-1.9	28.6	5.9	42.6	6.5	43.7	5.1	41.2	3.8	38.8	-7.1	19.2	-13.5	7.7	-23.1	-9.6
27	-19.9	3.8	-15.5	4.1	-19.5	3.1	9.3	32.5	-1.4	29.5	4.5	49.1	6.8	44.2	12.2	53.9	0.9	33.6	-8.5	16.7	-14.2	6.4	-23.9	-9.4
28	-19.0	2.2	-18.9	2.9	-17.9	1.4	2.2	35.9	-2.9	26.8	9.1	48.4	5.1	41.1	8.5	47.3	5.2	41.3	-8.5	16.7	-2.2	28.0	-18.9	-2.9
29	-23.7	-10.6	.....	.....	-7.6	18.3	3.4	38.1	3.4	25.9	6.0	42.8	4.1	39.4	5.5	41.9	1.7	35.9	-9.6	14.7	-6.9	21.2	-16.6	2.1
30	-19.6	3.3	.....	.....	-24.6	-12.3	2.4	36.3	-5.6	21.9	3.5	38.3	5.9	42.6	3.9	39.9	-0.3	31.4	-9.5	14.9	-14.6	5.7	-6.5	29.3
31	-18.6	-1.5	.....	.....	-6.6	20.1	.....	.....	-3.9	26.6	.....	.....	7.2	44.9	7.5	45.5	.....	.....	-11.3	11.6	.....	.....	-21.1	-5.9
Mean for Month.	-20.5	-4.9	-26.5	-15.7	-13.5	7.7	-8.5	16.7	-0.6	30.9	4.3	39.7	9.2	48.5	8.2	46.7	3.5	38.3	-3.2	29.2	-7.6	19.4	-14.9	5.2

APPENDIX J. TABLE II. Table of the Mean Monthly Temperatures taken by different Moravian Missionaries for the Deutsche Seewarte, Centigrade Scale, at 8 a.m. at the under-mentioned Stations of the Moravian Mission on Labrador.

MONTHS.	HEBRON.								OKAK.						HOPEDALE.						MONTHS.	
	SEVEN YEARS.								FIVE YEARS.						SIX YEARS.							
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1890	1891	Mean	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Mean	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1890		Mean
January ...	-26.0	-23.8	-22.5	-26.5	-17.3	-23.2	-20.5	-23.2	-25.8	-24.7	-24.7	-27.1	-17.1	-23.3	-24.9	-22.2	-17.5	-25.9	-16.3	-26.2	-22.2	... January
February ...	-24.9	-17.4	-22.7	-24.1	-22.6	-22.7	-26.5	-23.9	-25.5	-16.3	-22.7	-24.3	-22.7	-22.3	-23.9	-16.9	-21.3	-23.3	-19.7	-21.6	-21.0	... February
March ...	-20.3	-19.9	-17.9	-14.4	-11.5	-17.1	-13.5	-16.4	-20.0	-19.5	-17.0	-16.2	-19.1	-16.5	-17.6	-17.2	-14.6	-11.0	-9.4	-15.4	-14.2	... March
April ...	-6.7	-7.0	-7.7	-8.5	-8.2	-11.5	-8.5	-8.3	-6.0	-7.1	-7.8	-8.3	-8.6	-7.5	-4.0	-5.6	-5.0	-5.8	-6.6	-8.9	-6.0	... April
May ...	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.8	-2.2	-0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	-1.1	0.7	... May
June ...	5.0	3.8	5.0	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.9	4.5	5.6	5.9	7.0	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.9	6.2	6.5	4.4	6.1	... June
July ...	6.1	9.4	8.6	7.4	7.5	8.5	9.2	8.1	6.6	10.5	9.6	7.8	7.8	8.5	7.4	13.8	9.9	10.2	9.2	12.5	10.5	... July
August ...	7.4	7.8	8.7	7.0	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.9	7.7	9.9	8.7	9.9	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.0	12.2	10.4	... August
September ...	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.5	5.6	4.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.8	6.9	5.6	... September
October ...	-3.6	-0.9	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-3.2	-1.4	-3.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	-2.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	... October
November ...	-11.0	-5.5	-4.8	-7.3	-9.0	-8.4	-7.0	-7.6	-11.4	-5.9	-5.0	-6.9	-9.7	-7.8	-10.2	-4.4	-2.8	-6.1	-10.8	-7.2	-6.9	... November
December ...	-20.8	-14.7	-19.6	-15.5	-15.0	-15.8	-14.9	-16.6	-21.4	-15.6	-18.3	-15.7	-15.3	-17.3	-19.1	-15.7	-17.3	-13.0	-15.7	-16.1	-19.1	... December
Mean ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-6.0	..	..	..	..	..	-5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4.4	

TABLE II.—(Continued).

MONTHS.	NAIN.							ZOAR.							RAMA.						MONTHS.		
	SIX YEARS.							SIX YEARS.							FIVE YEARS.								
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1890	Mean	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1890	Mean	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Mean			
January ..	-25.6	-25.2	-23.0	-27.3	-17.3	-27.4	-24.3	-25.8	-26.2	-22.0	-28.7	-18.1	-28.4	-24.9	-25.6	-23.7	-21.6	.....	-18.0	-22.2	..	January
February ..	-25.4	-15.9	-22.9	-24.1	-22.3	-22.0	-22.1	-25.7	-17.0	-22.8	25.1	-21.9	-22.7	-22.5	-23.5	-18.3	22.3	-23.3	-22.9	-22.1	..	February	
March ..	-19.7	-19.7	-16.1	-12.3	-10.0	-16.8	-15.9	-19.3	-20.1	-17.9	-13.3	-9.7	-18.2	-16.3	19.9	19.2	-17.0	-13.4	-12.5	-16.4	... ..	March
April ..	-5.5	-7.6	-7.4	-7.3	-7.8	-10.2	-7.6	-4.7	-6.7	-6.0	-6.7	-7.6	-11.3	-7.2	-6.0	-6.0	-6.2	6.7	-8.3	-6.6	... ..	April
May ..	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	-2.0	0.0	1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	-2.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	... ..	May
June ..	5.9	4.2	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.3	6.4	5.4	6.7	5.1	6.1	5.0	5.8	5.9	4.7	6.1	5.0	6.3	5.6	... ..	June
July ..	5.4	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.8	10.6	8.4	7.0	11.6	10.4	9.4	9.4	11.7	9.9	9.0	10.2	10.9	8.1	9.6	9.6	... ..	July
August ...	8.2	8.5	.....	.....	9.5	11.2	9.3	9.3	.....	.....	.....	10.1	11.4	10.3	7.1	9.1	8.6	7.9	8.9	8.3	... ..	August
September ..	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.2	6.4	5.4	4.9	3.9	.....	.....	5.5	6.9	5.5	5.4	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.2	3.7	... ..	September
October ...	3.6	-0.0	-0.9	-0.2	1.0	0.9	-0.5	-3.8	0.3	.....	2.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.8	-0.7	... ..	October
November ...	-11.1	-5.2	-4.9	-7.1	-10.0	-8.2	-7.7	-11.7	-5.5	-4.7	-6.5	-10.7	-8.8	-8.0	10.4	5.0	-3.3	5.7	-7.8	-6.8	... ..	November
December ...	-20.7	-16.5	-18.5	-15.6	-16.4	-16.7	-17.4	-20.8	-17.4	-19.2	-16.3	-17.4	-17.7	-18.1	-20.1	-13.8	-18.7	-14.6	-14.9	-16.4	... ..	December
Mean	-5.6	-5.4

TABLE III. Table shewing, in Centigrade and Fahrenheit degrees, the Mean Monthly Temperature, at the six Moravian Mission Stations. Observations taken at 8 a. m.

This Table shows the results at the different Stations, and the number of years over which the Observations extend in each case.

MONTH.	RAMA. FIVE YEARS, 1884-'88.		HEBROX. SEVEN YEARS, 1884-'88, '90-'91.		OKAK. FIVE YEARS, 1884-'88.		NAIN. SIX YEARS, 1884-'88, and '90.		ZOAR. SIX YEARS, 1884-'88, and '90.		HOPEDALE. SIX YEARS, 1884-'88, and '90.		MEAN OF MEANS.	
	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
January	-22.2	-7.9	-23.2	-9.7	-23.3	-9.9	-24.3	-11.7	-24.9	-12.8	-22.2	-7.9	-23.35	-10.63
February	-22.1	-7.8	-23.0	-9.4	-22.3	-8.1	-22.1	-7.8	-22.5	-8.5	-21.0	-5.8	-22.17	-7.91
March	-16.4	2.5	-16.4	2.5	-16.5	2.3	-15.9	3.4	-16.3	2.6	-14.2	6.4	-15.95	3.29
April	-6.6	29.1	-8.3	17.9	-7.5	18.5	-7.6	18.3	-7.2	19.0	-6.0	21.2	-7.20	19.04
May	1.4	34.5	0.2	32.3	0.3	32.5	0.0	32.0	0.2	32.3	0.7	33.2	0.47	32.85
June	5.6	42.1	4.5	40.1	5.6	42.1	5.3	41.5	5.8	42.4	6.1	42.9	5.48	41.87
July	9.6	49.3	8.1	46.6	8.5	47.3	8.4	47.1	9.9	49.8	10.5	50.9	9.17	48.51
August	8.3	46.9	8.0	46.4	8.7	47.6	9.3	48.7	10.3	50.5	10.4	50.7	9.17	48.51
September	3.7	38.6	3.7	38.6	4.5	40.1	4.9	40.8	5.4	41.7	5.6	42.1	4.63	40.34
October	-0.7	30.7	-1.4	29.5	-0.1	31.8	-0.5	31.1	0.2	32.3	0.5	32.9	-0.33	31.40
November	-6.8	19.7	-7.6	18.3	-7.8	17.9	-7.7	18.1	-8.0	17.6	-6.9	19.6	-7.43	18.62
December	-16.4	2.5	-16.6	2.1	-17.3	.8	-17.4	.7	-18.1	.6	-16.1	3.0	-16.98	1.43
	-5.2	22.6	-6.0	21.2	-5.6	21.9	-5.6	21.9	-5.4	22.3	-4.4	24.1	-5.37	22.3

According to these figures the Mean Temperature of July is identical with that of August, and June is slightly warmer than September. January is clearly the coldest month of the year.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE IV.

Mean Annual Temperature at Six Stations at 8 a. m., Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales.

PLACE.	Lat. N.	Years.	Cent.	Fahr.
Ramah	58 53	5	-5.2	22.64
Hebron	58 12	7	-6.0	21.20
Okak	57 34	5	-5.6	21.92
Nain	56 33	6	-5.6	21.92
Zour	56 07	6	-5.4	22.28
Hopelale	55 27	6	-4.4	24.08
Mean			-5.37	22.33

This gives a mean temperature corresponding in something like an inverse scale to the latitude, except in the case of Ramah, which is enclosed by mountains from about 1,700 to 4,000 feet in altitude.

APPENDIX M.

TABLE V.

Tables of the Extreme Maximum and the Extreme Minimum Temperatures, on Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales, registered during any day of 24 hours in each calendar month of the year, by the maximum and minimum Thermometers, at Hebron, for the two years, 1890 and 1891.

MAXIMA, 1890.				MINIMA, 1890.			
Month.	Day.	Fahr. Degrees.	Cent. Degrees.	Month.	Day.	Fahr. Degrees.	Cent. Degrees.
January ..	13	12.0	-11.1	January ..	30	38.0	-38.9
February ..	26	24.2	-4.3	February...	15	31.5	-35.3
March ..	20	28.9	-1.7	March ..	14	-29.5	-34.2
April ...	28	30.9	-0.6	April ...	1	-11.5	24.2
May ..	23	55.0	12.8	May ..	3	-6.9	21.6
June ...	26	70.3	21.3	June ...	20	20.5	-6.4
July...	30	82.2	27.9	July...	19	27.3	2.6
August ...	3	86.2	30.1	August ...	9	27.8	2.3
September ..	8	79.1	26.2	September ...	28	19.4	7.0
October ...	1	54.1	12.3	October ..	22	17.8	-7.9
November ...	1	32.5	0.3	November ..	28	0.4	-18.0
December ..	4	27.1	2.7	December ...	30	24.1	-31.2
MAXIMA, 1891.				MINIMA, 1891.			
January ...	14	29.6	-6.3	January ..	17	-40.5	-40.3
February...	27	21.4	-5.9	February ..	20	-35.1	-37.3
March ..	11	39.9	4.4	March ...	31	-22.9	-39.5
April ..	30	42.1	5.6	April ...	2	-16.9	27.2
May ..	2	43.5	6.4	May... ..	16	16.2	-12.1
June ...	29	68.3	20.2	June ...	1	17.0	-8.3
July... ..	24	83.3	28.5	July... ..	1	25.1	3.8
August ...	17	71.9	22.2	August ..	1 & 31	28.6	-1.9
September ..	2	64.2	17.9	September ...	18	22.6	-5.2
October ..	16	44.8	7.1	October ..	31	5.3	-14.8
November ...	13	40.8	4.9	November ...	27	-6.5	-21.4
December ..	7	31.1	-0.5	December ..	28	-23.6	-30.9

APPENDIX N.

TABLE VI.

Table of Extreme Temperatures, Fahrenheit.

Lowest Reading recorded during the year by the Minimum Fahrenheit Ther- mometer.			Highest Reading recorded during the year by the Maximum Fahrenheit Ther- mometer.		
Station.	Reading.	Date.	Station.	Reading.	Date.
Zoar	38.0 F.	January 21...			
					1884
Nain	36.5 "	" 21 & 22	Hopedale ...	79.1 F.	... August 13
					1885
Hopedale ...	34.6 "	January 17...	Hopedale ...	81.4 "	... July 14
Nain	34.9 "	" 29...	Nain	78.7 "	{ July 14 and Aug 4
					1886
Hebron	33.8 "	January 27...	Hopedale ...	71.9 "	... July 5
			Nain	76.6 "	... July 6
					1887
Hopedale ...	31.3 "	January 14...			
Nain	32.2 "	" 13...	Nain	77.0 "	... July 30
Hebron	38.0 "	" 21...	Hebron ...	76.1 "	... July 30
					1888
Hopedale ...	36.4 "	February 11...			
Hebron	36.4 "	" 11...	Hebron ...	79.8 "	... July 29
					1890
Hopedale ...	32.8 "	{ Jan. 30 and Feb. 19	Hopedale ...	83.6 "	... July 14
Zoar	33.3 "	February 18...			
Hebron	38.0 "	January 30...	Hebron ...	86.2 "	... August 3
					1891
Hebron	30.0 "	January 17...	Hebron ...	83.3 "	... July 24
Hopedale ...	34.6 "	" 17...			
Nain	35.8 "	" 17...			

The lowest of the minimum temperatures recorded thus indicates 72 degrees of frost at Hebron, the most northerly Station at which minimums are recorded. The second lowest showed 70 degrees of frost, at Zoar.

The highest of the maximum temperatures recorded was at Hebron, 86.2 degrees; the second at Hopedale, 83.6.

The full range of temperature shown by these figures is thus 126.2 degrees of the Fahrenheit scale, a range that indicates variations that cannot but be extremely trying to those that become permanent residents on the Labrador Coast, after arriving at years of maturity in temperate or sub-temperate climates.

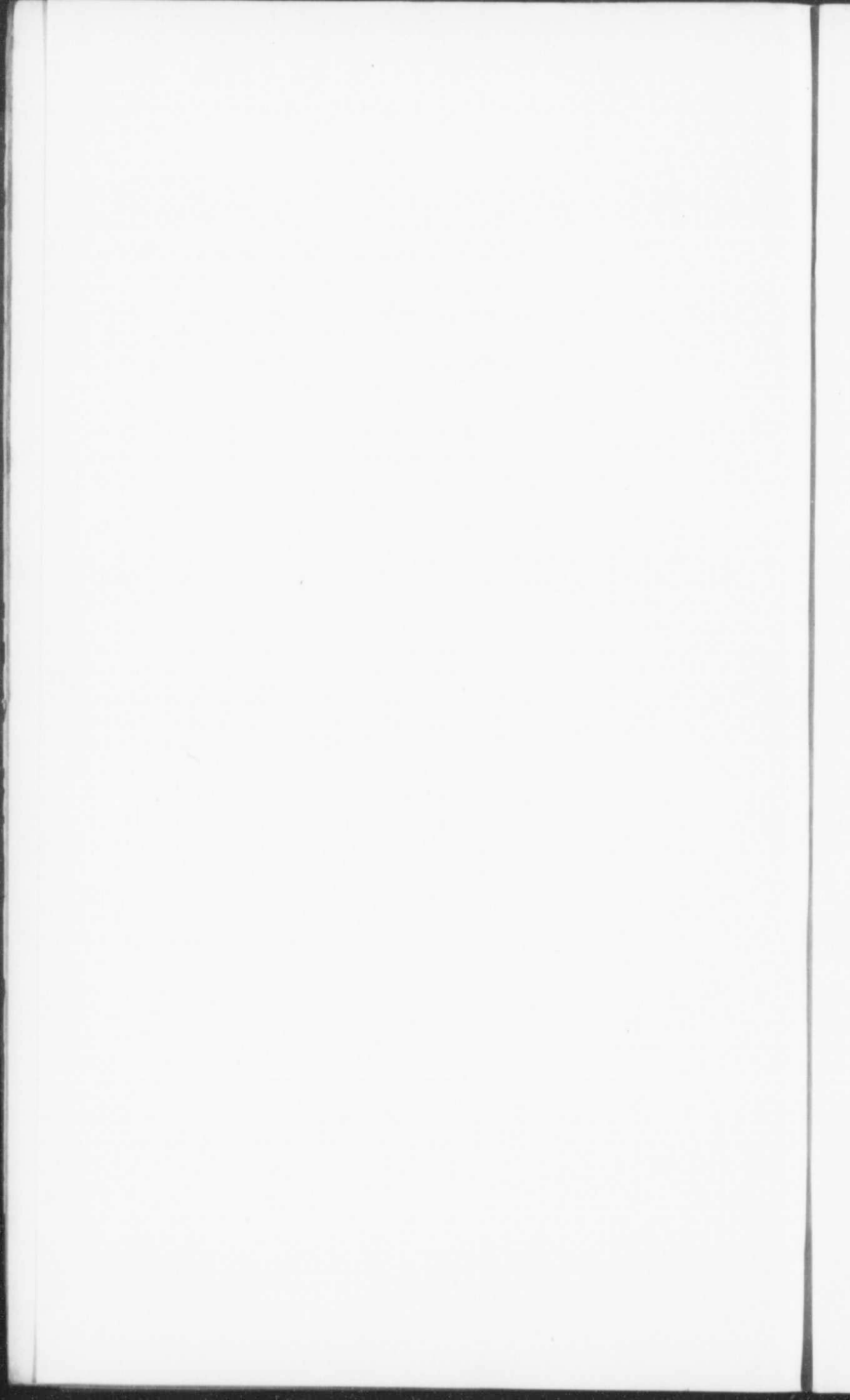
The Science Year Book, 1906, states that "Capt. Amundsen reports (in a letter received November, 1905) a temperature of -61.7 C. (or, -79F.) in Boothia, (N. Canada.) In comparison therefore to Boothia, which would thus register 111 degrees of frost, the Coast of Labrador possesses a mild climate.

APPENDIX O.

TABLE VII.

Temperature Observations at Port Burwell, taken by the Rev. M. Waldman, from 8 to 9 a.m. from the 1st December, 1904, to the 17th August, 1905. Fahrenheit Scale.

Day of Month.	Dec., 1904.	Jan., 1905.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1	5.0	1.0	-15.0	18.0	15.0	20.0	43.0	48.0	46.0
2	8.0	-15.0	-9.0	18.0	21.0	29.0	35.0	48.0	63.0
3	8.0	-4.0	7.0	15.0	16.0	34.0	38.0	45.0	48.0
4	10.0	20.0	1.0	-9.0	15.0	27.0	30.0	44.0	50.0
5	10.0	17.0	.....	-11.0	28.0	25.0	33.0	38.0	45.0
6	8.0	0.0	8.0	-9.0	31.0	32.0	.....	52.0	51.0
7	-1.0	-8.0	10.0	-8.0	35.0	20.0	28.0	54.0	30.0
8	-3.0	5.0	-4.0	.....	34.0	30.0	32.0	60.0	30.0
9	-12.0	0.0	3.0	.....	32.0	31.0	35.0	40.0	30.0
10	-28.0	-1.0	23.0	.....	30.0	33.0	38.0	35.0	38.0
11	-21.0	-2.0	10.0	.....	32.0	31.0	30.0	42.0	41.0
12	8.0	-12.0	11.0	.....	30.0	24.0	28.0	45.0	41.0
13	8.0	-12.0	0.0	.....	31.0	23.0	30.0	38.0	34.0
14	8.0	-12.0	5.0	-4.0	31.0	25.0	31.0	38.0	40.0
15	-2.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	33.0	20.0	33.0	38.0	30.0
16	-1.0	-12.0	0.0	-8.0	30.0	30.0	33.0	55.0	42.0
17	-1.0	20.0	-8.0	-12.0	33.0	35.0	32.0	61.0	34.0
18	-2.0	10.0	5.0	-15.0	29.0	32.0	47.0	51.0	
19	-9.0	-3.0	5.0	-12.0	18.0	27.0	40.0	45.0	
20	-10.0	-7.0	-8.0	-12.0	18.0	27.0	40.0	50.0	
21	0.0	-8.0	-15.0	-12.0	31.0	35.0	34.0	54.0	
22	-11.0	-13.0	-13.0	3.0	29.0	33.0	35.0	44.0	
23	-19.0	-20.0	8.0	5.0	31.0	30.0	32.0	30.0	
24	-20.0	-17.0	2.0	10.0	30.0	34.0	34.0	45.0	
25	-12.0	10.0	8.0	24.0	33.0	45.0	39.0	48.0	
26	-6.0	10.0	15.0	21.0	31.0	34.0	50.0	57.0	
27	-5.0	17.0	28.0	18.0	34.0	30.0	41.0	60.0	
28	-11.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	34.0	50.0	46.0	70.0	
29	-5.0	1.0	.....	18.0	31.0	.....	50.0	38.0	
30	-1.0	4.0	24.0	20.0	32.0	38.0	62.0	
31	-9.0	-5.0	27.0	34.0	63.0	
Mean	5.3	-8.2	1.6	4.4	28.7	31.4	37.1	48.6	42.9



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